

'Glasnost' Thrusts Rock Music Into the Open

By Christopher Boian
International Herald Tribune
PARIS—From his black leather necktie and skin-tight spangled blue jeans to the tips of his pointed blue shoes, Alexander Sitkovetsky carries all the trappings of a rock star. In the era of glasnost, or "openness," in the Soviet Union, his day has come.

"This is a very special time for rock music in the Soviet Union," he said with a broad grin. "I would have to say that we are going places."

Life has changed dramatically, said Mr. Sitkovetsky, 32, the leader of the Soviet rock band Autograph, which is on its first tour of France. "When I began in the late 1960s," he said, "I can tell you, things were very different than what they are today."

In the last few years, many Soviet rock musicians have found themselves the beneficiaries of official encouragement.

"This new government support of rock music is directly connected to all of the changes that are happening in the Soviet Union now," Mr. Sitkovetsky said.

Despite its gains, Soviet rock music generally remains timid compared to Western rock.

To be considered for a contract with Melodiya, the state recording monopoly, a band must submit all of its lyrics for approval. References to sensitive political circumstances in the Soviet Union — particularly to the war in Afghanistan — are censored, as are overtly sexual lyrics.

The new official attitude toward rock music, Mr. Sitkovetsky said, only made it easier for young musicians to do what they had been doing for years.

"Rock music has been a part of Soviet culture since the late '50s and early '70s," he said. "But I think that for a long time many officials saw it only as a passing fashion. Now they realize that it is a popular and permanent art form."

An example of what another Soviet rock musician refers to, somewhat wryly, as "glas-

nost on the road" was the government sponsorship of a rock concert last year in Moscow to raise money for the victims of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster.

"The Chernobyl concert included not only the older official musicians," Mr. Sitkovetsky said, "but also several new bands that have become quite popular with Soviet youth."

Until recently, all but the most subdued rock bands in the Soviet Union were often confined to illicit nightclubs and low-quality bootleg recordings, and were consistently condemned in the official press.

"When I began in the late 1960s, I can tell you, things were very different than what they are today."

— Alexander Sitkovetsky, Soviet rock musician

But in the past few years, a turnaround has taken place.

In 1985, the government established the Moscow Rock Laboratory, one of several organizations that offer amateur rock bands the opportunity to play publicly under official sanction.

"Of course rock'n'roll in the U.S.S.R. has been influenced by Western bands and trends," Mr. Sitkovetsky said. "But Soviet bands have a uniquely Russian sound. That does not mean that Soviet rock is balalaikas plugged into amplifiers. But we have a great tradition of musical composers to draw from — Tchaikovsky, Stravinsky, Rachmaninoff — and I think it shows."

Each of the members of Autograph is a classically trained musician, but they cite Western bands such as the Rolling Stones and Genesis among their favorites.

The growing official acceptance of rock in the Soviet Union has also generated debate among musicians. While some believe that official government approval of rock can only benefit the bands and their audiences, others perceive it as a government trap, an attempt to use rock music as a political tool.

Alexander Kan, a Leningrad rock critic, summarized the contradiction that occurs when government intervenes in what is traditionally a rebellious, anarchic musical genre. He told the New York Times recently, "It is a breakthrough, but still every sound, every record has to be approved."

Komsomol, the youth branch of the Communist Party, which has been under pressure to increase enrollment, has turned to rock music as a means of soliciting members.

The organization has sponsored rock clubs in towns and cities throughout the Soviet Union, and has organized rock festivals such as one held last month at the Palace of Culture in Moscow, with the aim of bringing Soviet youth together in the name of officially sanctioned rock.

"No, we do not feel we are being used by the government," Mr. Sitkovetsky said. "Of course it is good for us that they have taken a real interest in our music. But we are professionals and I think we are just beginning to have some success at it."

Autograph was the only East bloc band to participate in Bob Geldof's Live Aid concert in 1985 for African victims of famine. Their performance took place in a Moscow television studio and was transmitted by satellite.

A recent article in Komsomolskaya Pravda, Komsomol's official newspaper, quoted a well-known Western rock band as arguing in favor of the new official attitude to Soviet rock music.

"In the '60s the Beatles were the lyrics 'Back in the U.S.S.R., You don't know how lucky you are,'" the article said. "It seems they were right."



Alexander Sitkovetsky, right, performing recently at the spring festival in Bourges, France, with Johnny Lyon of the American group Southside Johnny and the Asbury Jukes.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Halts Raids on Rebel Areas

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (UPI) — The Sri Lanka government ended five days of air strikes Monday that were aimed at punishing Tamil separatists for the bus terminal bombing that killed 109 people last week. But the government warned that the raids could be resumed at any time.

It provided no casualty toll for the bombings of separatist-controlled areas of northern Sri Lanka, but the government claimed earlier that 80 people had been killed in the first attacks.

Meanwhile, the police dispersed thousands of mourners at a Buddhist memorial service for victims of the bombing outside Colombo's main bus terminal. No serious incidents were reported at the service, but an officer said policemen moved in when the crowd grew to about 3,000 because of fear that it could get out of control.

Iran Reports Gains in Northeast Iraq

NICOSIA (AP) — Iranian forces, flown in by helicopter, advanced 15 miles (24 kilometers) into the mountains of northeast Iraq in a new Gulf offensive and killed or wounded 2,700 Iraqis, Iran's press agency said Monday.

The Islamic Republic News Agency quoted military communiqués as saying the Iranians have liberated 37 villages and captured more than 90 square miles (233 square kilometers) of eastern Sulaimaniyeh Province in heavy fighting.

The agency, monitored in Nicosia, said Iranian forces Monday crossed the Qezel River northwest of the provincial capital in the second phase of the drive launched Friday and occupied the northern slopes of the Ganjoo and Shamsheh ranges. There was no immediate comment from Baghdad on Iran's latest claims. On Sunday, an Iraqi spokesman said the assault had been repulsed with heavy Iranian losses.

U.S. Installation Near Manila Attacked

MANILA (UPI) — The headquarters of the Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group in a Manila suburb was attacked Monday by gunmen who fired from a car and threw grenades, causing minor damage but no injuries, the police said.

A caller told a Japanese news agency in Manila that a group called the Jihad Brigade was responsible. The caller said the attack "was connected to the bombing in Greece." A bomb attack on a bus carrying American military personnel injured 18 people outside Athens on Friday. A leftist group claimed responsibility, saying it was a protest against the presence of U.S. military bases in Greece.

A Philippine armed forces spokesman, Colonel Honesto Ineta, said the attackers fired automatic weapons at the concrete buildings of the headquarters in Quezon City and then threw five grenades into the compound.

Finnish Coalition List Is Completed

HELSINKI (AP) — Harri Holkeri, the negotiator appointed by President Mauno Koivisto to organize a new government, completed plans Monday for a coalition party for the first time in two decades. Mr. Holkeri, 50, a former chairman of the conservative National Coalition Party, announced that he would present his list of proposed ministers to the president Wednesday.

The conservatives were the biggest winners in the elections last month with a gain of nine among the 200 seats of the Eduskunta, or parliament. They now hold 53 seats. The Social Democrats, who have dominated Finnish politics for 50 years, hold 56.

For the Record

- Israeli military authorities ordered Monday the expulsion of a Palestinian student leader suspected of inciting violent demonstrations at a university on the occupied West Bank. Marwan Barghouti, 26, is chairman of the student council at Bir Zeit University. (AP)
- A Yugoslav court has postponed the execution of Andrija Arukovic, 87, who was convicted in Yugoslavia of ordering the deaths of more than 1,000 persons during World War II. He was extradited in February 1986 from Seal Beach, California. (UPI)
- Seventy-nine Roman Catholic nuns went on a hunger strike Monday in Kwangju, South Korea, joining 15 priests who began a fast there last week. They want the South Korean government to resign and allow free elections. Catholic officials said. (Reuters)

TRAVEL UPDATE

- Spain's Iberia airline was forced to cancel flights Monday after a slowdown strike by maintenance employees led to a shortage of serviceable aircraft, a spokesman said. Meanwhile, Spain's air controllers have called off a six-day stoppage scheduled for next month after talks with authorities, union sources said Monday. (Reuters)
- Italy's railroad system was paralyzed Monday when 220,000 employees staged a 24-hour strike to support union demands for raises and greater investment in the network. Officials said the strike blocked all local and long-distance passenger and freight trains. (Reuters)
- British Airways is installing video cameras at Heathrow Airport on which it said passengers could register complaints or compliments. The cameras will be placed in booths in two of the four terminals. "They will have one minute in which to record their message," a spokesman said. "We're hoping it will bring forward constructive criticism, but obviously we're going to have people complaining." (Reuters)

Police Fight Terror Suspects Seek Release of Germans in Beirut

Students in Cape Town

The Associated Press
JOHANNESBURG — Police used whips and fired tear gas and birdshot Monday in running battles with hundreds of students, both blacks and whites, at an anti-government protest at the University of Cape Town, officials said. The melee broke out at the multi-racial university after anti-apartheid student organizations held a midday rally to protest a South African Army commando raid in Zambia on Saturday in which four persons were killed. After the rally, students marched around the campus.

Some students were arrested, the government-controlled South African Broadcasting Corporation reported. It was one of the most violent campus disturbances since a nationwide state of emergency was declared in June 1986. There were no immediate official reports of injuries, but a journalist who was at the campus said at least four students were hit by birdshot and others were injured by whips. The government's Bureau for Information said the police fired tear gas and used whips on students after police and private vehicles were stoned. It said officers fired birdshot when they feared the tear gas would spread from the campus to a highway.

Reporters at the campus said the first clash occurred after some marchers threw stones and bottles at a police car. Reporters said about 100 police officers were involved in the clashes, during which students set and set fire to a barricade at the university's main entrance and later barricaded themselves in the student union building.

The bureau said about 300 students were involved in the unrest. ■ **Political Motive Seen**
Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has said Pretoria's raid on Zambia over the weekend was aimed at catching more votes for South Africa's ruling party in next month's whites-only general elections, Reuters reported from Harare.

Police Fight Terror Suspects Seek Release of Germans in Beirut

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

BONN — A jailed Lebanese terrorist suspect and his brother have written to their relatives in Beirut urging them to free two West Germans who have been held hostage there for three months, according to a senior official.

The West German official, who has close knowledge of the case, said that the terrorist suspect, Mohammed Ali Hamadeh, 22, and his brother, Abbas Ali Hamadeh, 28, had made clear in their joint appeal that there would be no movement on their legal situation until the two Germans were freed.

The initiative coincides with what appears to be a toughened West German position on a case that has been followed with keen interest in the United States.

BIHAR: India's Other Face

(Continued from Page 1)
same time, the poor have also been hit hard by inflation.

Because of these factors, many experts say that the talk of overall progress is illusory and that many in Bihar not only are being left behind but are also falling back.

"Our industrial and agricultural policies help the places that are already advanced," said Dr. Pradhan H. Prasad, an economist at the Bihar Institute. "The 'green revolution' has bypassed Bihar," he said. "Because of rising prices, the harjans and peasants of this state are actually seeing their standard of living decline."

Bihar itself looks like the backward India of three decades ago. There are irrigation canals, power lines, tractors, and television aerials in many villages of the north-central farm belt, but in the Gaya region the roads are crumbling, the irrigation ditches are uncompleted, and the water pumps, the wells, and the power lines are broken. Even a transistor radio is a rarity.

Bihar, especially the north, is hit almost every year by 'floods' or drought. Peasants in the central part of the state wear tattered clothes and have a ravaged look as they toil in the fields or dig ditches, load rocks, and spread asphalt under government road-repair programs.

In interviews, many peasants said they were somewhat better off than a few years ago, if only marginally, because of access to government employment programs.

The nearly universal complaint, however, was that they often had to pay bribes and that much of the money intended for the poor had been siphoned off by the middle- and upper-caste administrators of the employment programs.

At a road project, Rajender Bind, a 35-year-old harjjan, smoked a crumpled cigarette, coughed, and said that he could find work only a few days a month. His income, he said, has failed to keep pace with rising prices of rice, clothes, and cooking oil.

CHINA: Goal on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)
Third World and Communist countries.

The council was formed in 1983 to seek ways to remove the main obstacles to world peace and development. Its chairman is Helmut Schmidt, former chancellor of West Germany.

Analysts said meetings of the council and its associated policy board were being used by China and the Soviet Union to explore one another's intentions and to signal shifts in policy.

Sources at the Kuala Lumpur conference said Mr. Huang and Mr. Suslov seemed to be at loggerheads at one point over medium-range missiles but agreed on compromise wording for the council's final statement.

The statement said, in part, that the first priority was to conclude without delay an agreement on "balanced, gradual and eventual elimination" of medium-range missiles "starting on the basis" of the Reykjavik formula.

The Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, said during a visit to Australia last month that if medium-range missiles were eliminated in Europe, "then in Asia they would not last long."

Richard N. Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense for international security policy, said on Japanese television April 4 that Washington wanted any pact cutting medium-range missiles to include Asia.

JAPAN: Meeting Will Focus on Trade Dispute's Causes

(Continued from Page 1)
\$108 billion in deficit with other nations," he said.

Mr. Wallis said the U.S. position for the Nakasone-Reagan talks had six main elements, most of which the United States had been advocating for some time:

- Encouraging Japan to restructure its economy in ways that will make it more attractive to foreign and domestic investment; the United States seeks a gradual reduction in the Japanese capital flowing into the United States, as one way of reducing the trade deficit.
- Encouraging further liberalization of Japan's financial and capital markets to make them as accessible to U.S. investment as the U.S. capital market is to theirs.
- Demanding the removal of trade barriers to permit exports and imports to flow based on comparative advantage, in which countries make and sell products that they are best at and leave to others

the products in which they have less of an advantage.

"Opening up entire industrial sectors through the so-called MOSS talks. MOSS stands for market oriented, sector selective. This process already has begun with the opening of Japan's telecommunications sector.

• Taking action, under international law but unilaterally if necessary, to remove unfair trade practices, as the United States has done on the microchip matter. There are signs that Washington would like to end the punitive tariffs against Japan as soon as possible.

• Cooperating with Japan internationally to strengthen the world trading and monetary systems.

In effect, the administration is proposing to forge a coalition between the United States and Japan, a sort of Group of Two, with capital-rich Japan assuming greater responsibilities for helping to solve Third World debt problems.

ARMS: Kohl Fails to Forge Position

(Continued from Page 1)
on short-range systems. One ally is Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France, who on Sunday, after meeting with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain, came out against the abolition of short-range missiles.

■ **Soviet Draft Offered**
The Soviet Union presented its formal draft language Monday for a treaty on medium- and short-range nuclear missiles, United Press International reported from Geneva.

Washington had presented a draft treaty outline on medium-range missiles March 4. Soviet delegates then requested a full plenary meeting of medium-range negotiating groups so that Moscow could present what the Kremlin called its "new proposals."

Mr. Kohl and the Christian Democrats have little support for their resistance to the zero option systems. He is believed to be seeking assurances that whatever agreement is reached between the superpowers would not do away with 72 Pershing-1A missile launchers held by the West German Air Force; the warheads for these missiles are under U.S. control.

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PLO: Egypt Shuts Offices Over Decision to Sever Links

(Continued from Page 1)
after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat, who signed the Egyptian-Israeli accords.

Meanwhile, in Paris, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac urged Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir on Monday to consider the concept of an international Middle East peace conference, but Mr. Shamir restated his opposition.

Mr. Chirac said he told Mr. Shamir that the 12 European Community nations favored the concept of an international conference, involving the interested parties in the Middle East.

Mr. Chirac said his two-hour meeting with Mr. Shamir was conducted "in a spirit of cooperation and not of confrontation."

■ **U.S. Is Not Encouraged**
The United States said Monday that it was not encouraged by the PLO meeting in Algiers, Reuters reported from Washington.

"From what we know thus far of the results" of the meeting, said Charles E. Redman, the State Department spokesman, "they are not encouraging."

Mr. Redman said that despite the meeting, Washington was determined that "the search for peace in the Middle East will go forward."

UN Pact Discussed To Protect Ozone

GENEVA — Scientific experts from nearly 40 countries began negotiating an international accord Monday to reduce chemical emissions damaging the world's protective ozone layer.

Mustafa Tolba, the executive director of the United Nations Environment Program, opened a four-day meeting of the group.

The treatment meted out to Mr. Bowdler and his associates hit the Foreign Service with a shock whose aftereffects are still being felt.

Other administrations, including that of President Jimmy Carter, had sought to impose their ideological views on foreign policy, particularly in regard to Latin America.

But the wholesale purging of the Bureau of Inter-American Affairs carried out by the Reagan team caused many career diplomats to conclude that a new rule was being written: that if they were too diligent in trying to carry out the policies of a specific administration, their loyalty might be questioned

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OPINION

Herald International Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

For Japanese Action

Japan's reported plan to put up \$30 billion for loans to Latin America is a welcome sign of global responsibility, albeit late. But generous gestures by a nation grown rich on export surpluses must not distract from fundamental responsibility — to cut those chronic and disruptive surpluses.

Wrong on Pakistan

Pakistan is determined, at the least, to become able to build nuclear weapons, and it is gambling that its most powerful ally, the United States, will not do anything about it. The vote in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee the other day says that so far Pakistan is right.

Play That SDI Card

President Reagan is fond of saying that the Russians are tough bargainers. They are, and thus must see what is happening to "star wars," his key bargaining chip in the strategic arms talks. He is on the verge of losing it.

The Arms Debate: Bet on Shultz and Nitze

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — There is going to be some kind of agreement with the Russians on the control of nuclear weapons. On that most observers agree. But many of the most experienced minds in Washington are divided on what it should be.

But Battlefield Nuclear Weapons Should Go First

By Les Aspin

The writer, a Wisconsin Democrat, is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has embraced the concept of eliminating nuclear missiles from Europe with an enthusiasm unseen in an administration that treated arms control like a punch for its first six years in office.

Bad Habits Take Time To Change

By Hobart Rowen

TOKYO — Americans as well as Japanese who care about the relationship between their two countries have a sense of foreboding. There is a feeling in Tokyo that the current trade conflict is qualitatively different from the frequent "tensions" of the past decade.



which too many of its influential leaders think it can profit from a free, international trading system without paying its dues. The internationalists, notably Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, are desperately trying — but so far unsuccessfully — to bring the Liberal Democratic Party along.

It's Time to Catch Up With the Times

FORTY years ago, the United States helped Japan set exchange rates that were intentionally undervalued to encourage export-led growth there. It accepted Japan's closed markets as one means of getting its infant industries on their feet.

tations but these do not include being too trusting of the Russians. Mr. Nitze has been negotiating with them for more than a generation. He had trouble with President Carter precisely because Mr. Carter thought he was too skeptical and even hostile toward the Russians.

People Talk Wishfully Of Europe

By Flora Lewis

PARIS — There is a new buzz of talk about European consolidation of all kinds: economic, monetary, social, military. It is as if a vital new momentum were building up, the kind of determined surge that led to the Common Market 30 years ago. But it is not clear that there is political will as well as vaporous wish behind the words.

Without the SS-20s, Zero Makes Sense

THE alliance determined that it needed in-theater missiles capable of threatening targets on Soviet territory because of Soviet deployment of missiles of less than intercontinental range, i.e. SS-20s, that threaten NATO countries from Soviet territory. The alliance also determined that elimination of the SS-20 and other Soviet missiles of its class would remove the need for NATO deployments. In other words, the U.S. INF missiles were intended to reassure the allies about the continued effectiveness of NATO's deterrent strategy in the face of SS-20s.

point is to reduce the chances of an outbreak of nuclear war. In that regard, some nuclear weapons are more dangerous than others. Battlefield nuclear weapons are one of the most dangerous. Slo-bashed missiles that are vulnerable to attack are another. Again, the danger is that if you don't use them you take the chance of losing them.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: From the Titanic NEW YORK — A further list of bodies identified on board the cable ship Mackay-Bennett has been received (on April 27) in a wireless message by the White Star Company, PHILADELPHIA — A telegram to Mr. G.A. Kahn, the banker, says it has been found impossible to preserve the body of Mr. G.D. Widener, reported by the Mackay-Bennett. It has therefore been buried at sea.

1937: Guernica Fronted

FRANCO-SPANISH FRONT — Striking with all the force of modern warfare, scores of air bombers operating in conjunction with General Mola's army wiped out half a dozen towns and villages behind the Basque front lines in a series of the most murderous air raids to date. The towns of Bofor, Alabadi and Guernica were completely destroyed and are now burning graveyards. Of Guernica, all that remains is the ancient parliament house and the century-old oak tree where the provincial councilors used to meet for their deliberations.

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Advertisement for '2 FOR 2 NIGHT 2 PERS' featuring a man in a suit and tie. The text is partially obscured and includes '2 FOR 2 NIGHT 2 PERS' and 'ATTEN: Six O'.

هكمن النحل

OPINION

Give Up the Smoking Habit And You Get the Last Grin

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — So there I was, 13 years old, the smallest boy in my freshman class at DeWitt Clinton High School, smoking a White Owl cigar.

friend and colleague collapsed. I held his hand while he lay on a stretcher in the medical department, and I feared he would die. He was a smoker.

ON MY MIND

beyond measure: the feeling of self-control, the elation of freedom from addiction, and self-esteem.

Catch 'Em Young

THE kinds of messages cigarette companies use — sexual success, attractiveness, social prestige and even the sense of rugged, individualistic risk-taking behavior — are particularly appealing to young people.

My friend did not die but I remember the feel of his hand. I remember thinking how terrible it would be to go with contempt for yourself as your last thought.

I did not stop immediately, but for the first time felt that someday I would. A doctor helped, Dr. William Cahan, the eminent cancer surgeon. I was not his patient, but every time he saw me smoke he said it would be a pity if I died, with which I agreed entirely. He invited me to visit his office to see cancerous lungs in jars, which I refused entirely to do.

Some people gain weight, I didn't; I came by my pudginess earlier. Some former smokers get somewhat rounder, but nobody died of a little round.

There are regulations sharply restricting public smoking in Aspen, Colorado, and Beverly Hills, California, and although restrictions on smoking in most public buildings in New York state have been thrown out by the lowest state court, higher courts may decide differently.

But courts or no courts, smoking is becoming less and less acceptable socially, and nonsmokers are more determined not to breathe in other people's poisonous fumes where they work or eat.

The pressure will go on. This will make smokers angry, as I probably would be if I still smoked. But I don't. Every time I think of that delicious fact a smile comes across my face.

Smokers: All this can be yours! And remember, as a bonus for quitting: When your time does come, others may say you were a damned fool all your life, but you will know better and have one last grin.

The New York Times.



The civilians are getting out of hand.

For a Stable Middle East

Regarding "A Jordanian Appeal: American Jews Can Help" (April 20) and "Middle East: For Leadership to Help Make Peace," (April 21) by Mohamed Kamal.

Ambassador Kamal's articles offer an alternative to what has, unfortunately, become the policy of the United States regarding Israel and her Arab neighbors.

As Ambassador Kamal points out, Israel deserves U.S. support for its security, but not at the expense of alienating an Arab majority in the region that has long been friendly with Washington and seeks only the same security. How much more stable the Middle East could be if leaders in Israel and the United States at least considered his advice.

SEAN R. MCKEON, Paris.

Mr. Kamal's points are well taken, especially those directed toward the U.S. Israel lobby. There is probably more reasoned moderation concerning Arab-Israeli relations in Israel itself than there is in the United States.

On Misery and Marketing

Regarding the article "Maker of 'Bag Lady' Doll Gets Dressing Down From U.S. Group" (April 18):

Doll manufacturer Donald Gourley has not shown lack of taste as much as lack of knowledge of marketing trends. American rock musicians, makers of stuffed animal, etc., have known for several years that they can best market useless items to the American public by promising profits to charity.

Mr. Gourley should double the price of the dolls and donate half of the profits to projects which aid the homeless.

LAUREL POSTMA-MENNE, Leiden, Netherlands.

I have news for Janet Proffitt, the marketing executive who claims that "bag lady" does not connote homelessness.

When Everything at My Place Is Japanese

By Lance Contrucci

NEW YORK — After reading continually about the crisis over trade with Japan, I personalized the issue. I took an inventory of the things in my apartment and discovered that 85 percent of everything I own was made in Japan and 15 percent was made in America.

Japan: Alarm clock, bicycle, camera, fan, guitar, hair dryer, iron, humidifier, microwave oven, razor, stereo, pencil sharpener, telephone, tennis racket, toaster oven, Walkman, TV.

America: Albums (country and western mostly), books, food.

Silicon chips aside, the fact is, like a corporation I have been taken over. We know that the Japanese have been quietly manufacturing high-quality goods and singing collectively in factory parking lots. Now we know why: The whole nation has dedicated itself to the goal of making every product in my apartment.

I imagine that giant posters of my living room hang in Japan's major factories. My picture, above the caption "Make Him Buy Us," is on the desks of all major Japanese executives. They probably declare a national holiday every time I buy a Japanese product.

This silicon chip business is merely a distraction. What they really want to do is manufacture that final 15 percent of my possessions. Then, once every item in my apartment is Japanese, the whole building will follow. After that, the world. Call it The Panasonic Theory.

Rob, a friend of mine, pointed out that my few American-made possessions are not easily duplicated. Literature, country and western music and food aren't like

tape decks," he said. "They're too American for another culture to make."

You know Rob. He also once said that the Japanese make junk. And that nobody could ever top Detroit. Rob is

MEANWHILE

not impressed when employees sing collectively in parking lots.

Well, forget it, Rob. There isn't anything that the Japanese can't make.

Soon, Japanese books will fill my shelves. I envision pocket-sized classics with electronic place finders. Books such as "Zen and the Single Girl," "Yamamoto's Complaint," and "The Catcher in the Rice" will be sexy, well-written and perfectly structured.

Japanese magazines will occupy my coffee table. They'll carry articles on sociology ("I'm O.K., You Are Very Poor and Backward") and cosmology ("Why Good Things Happen to People Who Sing in Parking Lots").

As an extra incentive to buy their books, Japanese publishers will offer an outstanding guarantee. If you don't like one, you write a letter to the author, who will write a sad, humble letter in return. That's irresistible. Score another 5 percent of my belongings for the Japanese.

As for country and western music, I listen to just about anything. So how will I resist when Japanese artists parody the Oriental sense of self, urban sophistication and modern technology into 48-

track minimesterpieces? I can imagine works like "Marketing Director's Daughter" and "Take This Job and Show Me How to Maximize Production So That My Contribution Will Be More Valuable to the Company and the Country."

Sorry, Nashville. Another 5 percent. I don't like to cook, which puts my palate in a compromising position. Once the Japanese get into the fast-food business, I will be able to enjoy delicious cuisine at a fraction of the price. "Where's the Fish?" will become the staple of the advertising world, as I feast upon Big Sashimis and B.L.T.'s (Better Like Tempura).

That's the final 5 percent. As soon as the Japanese achieve total apartment domination, they'll have a two-week celebration. Everyone will go out and buy original Van Goghs and cameras to photograph them.

Then they will invade, using my apartment as a beachhead. They'll be armed with tote bags full of money and they'll buy every square inch of land that is available.

When they arrive, I will welcome them warmly. I'll bow and smile and wear a robe. And I'll recite a haiku to my new neighbors:

Little blue Walkman chirps glad songs in the morning. Just like his maker. If you can't beat 'em, buy 'em.

Mr. Contrucci is a corporate technical writer. He contributed this article to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The term would not exist if there were not thousands of women without shelter who have to carry their meager belongings in bags. That she should be able to successfully market this doll — a vulgar exploitation of misery — shows the depths to which American society has sunk.

LIAM CONNER, Vienna.

Open discussion of such matters by family members, physicians and patients would benefit all and might lead to similar sensible and humane laws being adopted in other states.

JEAN TURNER, Zurich.

While the average chairman of the board would be more interested in having a Sidney Sheldon in his corporation's stable than a Saul Bellow, the situation may not be as dire as it seems. Big recording companies like RCA and Columbia make most of their money from popular music. Still, RCA has its Red Seal and Columbia its Masterworks label, and both companies record and distribute a lot of classical music and opera despite the fact that Mozart does not sell as well as Bruce Springsteen.

If corporate book publishers could be persuaded to set up small, subsidiary printing operations for quality litera-

ture, with losses offset by profits from pulp, letters would not suffer too badly.

KELLEY DUPUIS, Frankfurt.

Your April 3 front page carried a photograph of what I first took to be another Old Master painting up for sale at a record price. But no, the caption showed it to be a photo of Greek Orthodox priests sitting in the gallery of Parliament in Athens, watching the debate that would decide the fate of church lands. It is a majestic scene, so perfectly composed that one can scarcely believe that this was a quick shot in a crowded chamber.

Thank you for this marvelous visual surprise and congratulations to the Associated Press photographer.

ROSE E. GONZALEZ, Barcelona.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

GENERAL NEWS

Nuclear Europe Is Unswayed by Chernobyl

By Paul Lewis

PARIS — A year after the Chernobyl disaster sent a cloud of radioactive debris drifting across much of Western Europe, those European countries already committed to nuclear power are pushing ahead with their nuclear programs.

radiation levels have returned to normal over most of the continent, though the sale of reindeer meat and freshwater fish from northern Scandinavia is still banned.

Pierre Pellerin, director of France's Central Protection Service Against Ion Radiation, said that "the effect on European public health is rigorously nil."

In a report prepared for the European Community last month, however, Britain's National Radiological Protection Board said that the Chernobyl accident may cause up to 1,000 cancer deaths in Western Europe over the next 70 years, a small figure compared with the 50 million cancer deaths that might have been expected.

Libya Arrests Six Over Poppy Seeds

VIENNA — Six Austrians working in Libya have been arrested and accused of importing poppy seeds, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Monday.

He said that the Austrian ambassador, Ewald Jaeger, had intervened with the Libyan authorities on behalf of the six, who were arrested Wednesday.

Mr. Jaeger said on the Austrian Radio that the poppy seeds were to be used for cooking. Poppy seeds are often used in Austrian cuisine, particularly for bread and pastries.

The Libyan authorities apparently believe the seeds could be used for narcotics. Opium and heroin can be produced from poppies.

The six were working for Austria's state-owned steel company VOEST-Alpine. The spokesman did not know where they were being held.

Investigations by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the Nuclear Energy Agency of the

Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development in Paris concluded that the Chernobyl accident was specific to a particular type of Soviet reactor and did not call into question the safety of Western reactors.

"No new safety measures were needed on Western reactors," said Thomas Roser of the Deutsches Atom Forum, a body representing West Germany's atomic industry.

As for reactors under construction, the impact of Chernobyl was lessened by the fact that the number of reactors proposed or in progress has declined, since there is little demand for more electricity.

West Germany has only three reactors still under construction. But authorities in the state of North Rhine-Westphalia still are blocking the start-up of a nearly completed reactor at Kalkar.

France's latest reactor, at Cattenom on its eastern frontier, has provoked large and violent West German protests.

While recent opinion polls indicate that West Germany's existing nuclear power plants now command the same majority support they enjoyed before the accident at Chernobyl, they also indicate rising opposition to building any new nuclear reactors in the future.



Citizens in Moscow pay tribute to firemen who died in the Chernobyl accident a year ago.

Sweden Displays New Lightweight Fighter Plane

LINKOPING, Sweden — Sweden introduced a new supersonic fighter plane Sunday that aviation analysts said would put the country in the forefront of a race to build lighter and cheaper military aircraft.

The Gripen fighter cost \$4 billion to develop and is due to fly in the fall. The plane is controlled by an on-board computer operated by the pilot.

The technology of the plane, which is manufactured by Saab-Scania and is scheduled to enter Swedish Air Force service in 1992, takes advantage of recent advances in composite materials that are lighter and stronger than steel.

Swedish officials said the jet was the most advanced in Europe. Its main competitor, the European fighter aircraft, will not be ready until at least 1989.

Although Saab-Scania said it hoped to sell the Gripen to Finland, Switzerland and other countries, the plane is unlikely to become a major export item.

Bulgaria Leader Visits Soviet

MOSCOW — Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov of Bulgaria arrived in Moscow on Monday to resume a visit that was postponed in February when he became ill.



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Crises to Environment, Economy Threaten Humanity, UN Warns

United Press International
LONDON—A United Nations sponsored world commission began an effort Monday to protect the Earth's environment from the pressures of population growth and unbridled economic development.

Interlocking Crises

Philip Shabecoff of the New York Times reported earlier from Washington: The report warned that the world is facing "interlocking" crises that threaten the future of humanity. The commission, created by the UN General Assembly in 1984, concluded that "sustainable human progress" can be achieved only through a system of international cooperation that treats environmental protection and economic growth as inseparable.

deserts, the acid poisoning of lakes and forests, and the poisoning of air, soil, and water.

These trends can be reversed, the report stated, but only by a concerted effort to solve the related problems of poverty, hunger, rapid population growth, excessive spending on arms, and the inequitable distribution of wealth that afflicts much of the world, particularly the developing countries.

The report was prepared by 21 commissioners who conducted public hearings on five continents. It is the first major international report on the global environment as an essential ingredient for the salvation of the Earth's biological support systems.

Because of this dimension, it is likely to achieve broader acceptance than previous warnings about the global environment such as the Club of Rome's report, *Limits to Growth*, and the *Global 2000* report issued by the United States during the administration of President Jimmy Carter. Those reports did not offer specific solutions that considered economic needs.

The chairman, Mrs. Brundtland, was to arrive in Washington on Tuesday to present the report to President Ronald Reagan.

A. Alan Hill, chairman of the White House Council on Environmental Quality, which is coordinating the administration's review of the report, said "there are themes in that report we are very supportive of and there are themes that we don't agree with."

One of the things the administration "is not enamored with," he said, is the report's conclusion that there must be a transfer of resources from the wealthy industrial countries to the poorer developing nations.

"What we do see as important is the message that economic growth and development will help solve environmental problems," Mr. Hill said.

The U.S. member of the commission is William D. Ruckelshaus, the former Environmental Protection Agency administrator. He said the report's "central message" was that economic growth and economic development are necessary for solving global environmental problems.

"When the century began," the report said, "neither human numbers nor technology had the power radically to alter planetary systems. As the century closes, not only do vastly increased human numbers and their activities have that power, but major unintended changes are occurring in the atmosphere, in soils, in waters, among plants and animals, and in the relationships among all of these."

The rate of change, it stated, "is frustrating the attempts of political and economic institutions which evolved in a different, more fragmented world, to adapt and cope."

The recent famine in Africa illustrates the ways economics and ecology "can interact destructively and trip into disaster."

"Triggered by drought, its real causes lie deeper," it said. They are to be found in national policies that give too little attention, too late, to the needs of smaller-holder agriculture and to the threats posed by rapidly rising populations.

The report contended that global military expenditures, which it said now total about \$1 trillion a year, use resources that might be employed "more productively to diminish the security threats created by environmental conflict and the resentments that are fueled by widespread poverty."

The report said affluent nations should adopt "lifestyles" that do not overtax the Earth's resources, that reduce the per capita use of energy. It also said that all nations must consider the ecological dimensions of policy at the same time they consider economic, trade, energy, agriculture, and other policy dimensions in order "to anticipate and prevent environmental damage."

Over the past decade there has been broad recognition of the "cost-effectiveness" of investments in controlling pollution and in preventing ecological damage. The report called on financial institutions, particularly the World Bank, to increase its investments in these areas.

Finally, the report called for the creation of institutions and legal supports to fill the rapidly widening gaps in national and international laws to protect the environment. It called on the United Nations to act quickly to transform the report into a "UN Program on Sustainable Development."



Goetz Trial Begins in New York

Two members of the Guardian Angels, volunteers who patrol New York streets and subway to deter crime, wished Bernhard H. Goetz luck on Monday as his trial began on charges of shooting four men in a subway. Mr. Goetz, 39, contended the men tried to rob him. The 1984 shootings touched off a national debate on the right of individual self-defense and vigilantism.

India Considers Shift in Nuclear Policy

By Sanjoy Hazarika
New York Times Service
NEW DELHI—India's top defense official said Monday that New Delhi was considering changing its non-nuclear policy because of an "emerging nuclear threat" from Pakistan.

"Our response will be adequate to our perception of the threat," Defense Minister Krishna Chandra Pant said in Parliament.

Mr. Pant said that the Pakistani nuclear program was "forcing us to review our options."

Pakistan has denied that it has a nuclear weapons program although its leaders, including President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, have been quoted extensively in New Delhi defying its right to conduct a nuclear program for peaceful purposes.

"All the evidence available indicates that Pakistan is continuing to pursue its nuclear program," Mr. Pant said. He also sharply criticized the United States for ignoring what he called "Pakistan's search of military nuclear capacity."

Alien Amnesty Program in U.S. In Disarray as Startup Nears

By Peter Applebome
New York Times Service
NEW YORK—A week before the start of the amnesty program established under the new U.S. immigration law, many of the information and counseling networks designed to guide aliens through the legalization process are confused and in disarray.

Although problems vary from city to city, officials with church and counseling groups say the Immigration and Naturalization Service has had to struggle to organize the amnesty program, which begins May 5, by congressional order.

They say logistical problems and inadequate preparation are adding confusion and uncertainty to the legalization process, much of which will rely on volunteer workers. As many as 3.9 million aliens could apply for legal status.

"We're at the 10th hour," said Joe Murray, chairman of the North Texas Immigration Coalition in Dallas. "We are about to go over the dam, and we can't do anything about it. If the bill goes into effect in May, we will discriminate against the people we are trying to help."

Mr. Murray's organization recently asked Texas congressmen to try to get the amnesty program delayed for a year to allow the immigration service, churches and agencies enough time for education and planning. The attempts have been unsuccessful.

INS officials acknowledge that there have been problems in starting the program, but they say it has proceeded relatively well, considering its complexity and the time constraints.

"I'm convinced most of the people are ready to go," said E.B. Duarte, director of the INS Outreach Program. "The most productive agencies will be up and running on that day. Some others may not be ready until May 15 or June 1. I'm amazed at what has been accomplished in these six months."

Some immigration officials say the problems with the amnesty program are minor when compared with the swelling tide of illegal immigration the new law was designed to address.

"Nothing could be more of a mess than what we have now with a country full of illegals," said the service's Chicago district director, A.D. Moyer.

The new law, which was signed by President Ronald Reagan on Nov. 6, offers legal status or amnesty to illegal aliens who entered the United States before Jan. 1, 1982, and have lived in the country continuously since then. The application period begins May 5 and ends May 4, 1988.

Beginning June 1, immigration officials will enforce another section of the law, which prohibits employers from hiring illegal aliens.

A network of churches and other agencies will advise aliens on the law and on how to document their residency status. They will also help them prepare applications. Those organizations include counseling groups operating independently and designated groups the government calls Qualified Designated Entities, which have been selected by the INS.

Most of the designated entities were announced in the past week. The list is still being completed. Many groups have been counseling aliens for months, and will continue to aid them whether they are designated by the government or not. But the delay in designation, which confers some additional processing responsibilities and a modest government payment of \$15 or \$16 per application, has caused problems for others.

"It leaves these groups with many, many questions," said the Reverend Ronald T. Marino, director of legalization for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Brooklyn and Queens in New York. "Do they hire staff? Do they print stuff or not? Do they start training? No one knows."

A contract for a national advertising campaign to inform aliens about the amnesty program was awarded two weeks ago.

In some cities, such as Houston, where the immigration service's local office has sponsored 104 forums for aliens and employers, officials have made efforts to spread information on the new law. That effort is being praised by immigrants' groups.

But the slow pace of the national educational campaign has frustrated and angered many organizations working with aliens.

Ira Kuzban, a Miami immigration attorney and president-elect of the American Immigration Lawyers Association, said studies in other countries had shown that advance notices and education were key factors in the number of aliens who applied for legalization.

"The government has defaulted in its responsibility to educate the public about legalization," he said. "One can only wonder about the government's sincerity in insuring that many aliens come forward. There are many aliens who won't come forward because of a lack of education about it."

But Richard Reeder, executive director of the Polish Welfare Association in Chicago, said his group has good rapport with the federal immigration service, and he is optimistic about the process. An estimated 32,000 Poles are expected to apply for legal status in Chicago.

In the Polish community, there is a genuinely positive feeling for what the legalization process is going to do," he said.

U.K. Will Sue Papers Over Spy Book

The Associated Press
LONDON—The British attorney general said Monday that he would start contempt of court proceedings against three British newspapers for publishing excerpts of a book, which is banned in England, that alleges misdeeds by Britain's counterintelligence services.

The Independent, a nonpartisan daily, devoted its entire front page Monday morning to detail allegations from "Spycatcher," the memoirs of Peter Wright, a retired operative of MI5, the counterintelligence agency.

The government tried to block publication of the book in Australia, where Mr. Wright lives in retirement, saying that he was unauthorized to publish because he had signed the Official Secrets Act. The New South Wales Supreme Court rejected the arguments and the British government is appealing.

The publisher of "Spycatcher," Heinemann, said it would sue The Independent for breach of copyright. At a private hearing Monday before High Court Judge John Roch, The Independent agreed not to publish further material from the book until the case was heard. No hearing date was set.

After The Independent published the excerpts, two afternoon papers, the London Evening Standard and the London Daily News, repeated Mr. Wright's allegations that about 30 members of MI5 had plotted to topple Sir Harold Wilson as prime minister in 1974.

Many of the details in Mr. Wright's book had previously been published in two other books, "Their Trade Is Treachery" by Chapman Pincher, and "The Circus: M.I.5 Operations 1947-72," by Nigel West.

The government has won court injunctions preventing two British papers, The Guardian and The Observer, from publishing excerpts of "Spycatcher."

The attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, announced in a statement that he would start contempt of court proceedings against the three newspapers for the publications on Monday.

Sir Michael consulted "his ministerial colleagues," the statement said, indicating that Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher had been involved in the decision to prosecute the three dailies.

Indonesian Opposition Charges Ballot Rigging

United Press International
JAKARTA—The opposition United Development Party has filed protests in Thursday's general elections, contending that there had been ballot rigging and tampering with vote counters in Aceh and Riau provinces, a party official said Monday.

With results in from all but a few remote areas, the governing Golkar Party took 72.95 percent of the 85.6 million votes, a sharp improvement on the 64 percent it won in the last elections, in 1982. At stake were 400 of the 500 seats in parliament.



Norway's prime minister, Gro Harlem Brundtland, displaying the UN commission's report, "Our Common Future."

Coping With Marriage to a Homosexual

By Georgia Duilea
New York Times Service
NEW YORK—Every other Sunday or so they gather in a living room on the Upper East Side of Manhattan to reflect on their lives as wives of homosexual or bisexual men.

Each woman contributes something to the potluck supper held after the meeting and, since the meetings tend to get teary, a group leader, Aurele Samuels, contributes the Kleenex.

The scene is "like a floating crap game," Ms. Samuels said. Some women appear at one or two meetings and are never seen again. Others return for months and even years, until they have talked enough and drawn enough strength from the group to come to terms with their marriages.

Seated in the circle on recent Sunday were a dozen women, mostly mothers, each at a different point in a common journey.

A woman in the antiques business recalled watching, with mixed emotions, as her husband of 22 years moved out of their house in New Jersey. The parting was painful, she said, even though she has been seeing a man "who makes me feel like a woman again."

A Brooklyn schoolteacher called her husband's lover "a friend" and

her sexless marriage "a compromise." She and her husband belong to a support group of couples "in the same boat," she said.

Increasingly, the AIDS crisis is focusing attention on the once-hidden lives of women whose partners are homosexual or bisexual. It is raising concern as well that the partner's sexual behavior, past or present, places the women at grave risk of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Sex researchers estimate that about 20 percent of the U.S. male homosexual population, or four million men, marry at least once. No one can say how many of their wives may be at risk of AIDS because of the many variables: for example, the extent of the husband's sexual activity inside and outside the marriage.

Health authorities are concerned that wives who are unaware their husbands are homosexual cannot make informed choices. The women in the support group knew and yet, they said, the disease does not dominate their discussions or even their thoughts.

"He practices safe sex," is a common remark. Or, "He's only involved with one man. The man? I'm sure he's not promiscuous."

When Ms. Samuels began working with the group five years ago, nobody mentioned AIDS.

"Today," she said, "they're talking about it, but unfortunately not nearly enough."

She added that she has encouraged at least 65 female partners of homosexuals or bisexuals, half of them group members, to be tested for the virus. Only two women in the group have done so, she said, both with negative results.

Fear is part of the reason. Another part is the belief, expressed by an

interior designer in her 30s, that another piece of bad news would do too much to bear.

The truth often comes as a shock, to judge by the preliminary results of a study by Ms. Samuels and Dr. Dorothea Hays, an Adelphi University associate professor of nursing. Its findings, to be published in the Journal of Homosexuality, were based on the responses of 36 women to a 28-page questionnaire exploring their experiences as the wives of homosexual or bisexual men and the mothers of the men's children.

Roughly 85 percent of the women said they believed the men were heterosexual when they married. Those who knew otherwise said their reason for marrying was not "to cure him of homosexuality." Like most others, they said it was love.

Drawn from support groups for such wives in Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Washington, the women in the survey ranged in age from 32 to 62. The average age was 47. Most had college degrees and professional jobs. At the time of the survey they had been married an average of 19 years and had discovered the man's sexual orientation four years earlier.

invented for their husbands' puzzling behavior made no sense.

Noting that half of the women were married and living with their husbands at the time of the survey, Dr. Hays added: "Some are still holding on for dear life in spite of the fact that it doesn't feel so good. They deny a lot, which is true of abused wives and alcoholics' wives."

Still only three of the wives surveyed insisted they would never divorce. All were married to men who identified themselves as bisexuals with their only female partners being their wives. The wives felt free to have affairs with other men under open-marriage contracts.

Many other marriages in the survey were troubled well before the men's sexual activity came to light. Gradually, the wives recalled, the men grew moody and began to withdraw from them first physically and then emotionally. As one woman put it, "It felt like he was doing me a favor when we made love."

Starting into the mirror, others decided it was their fault. They dieted, exercised, bought sexy nightgowns, to no avail.

"I remember thinking, 'Oh, he's found somebody else,'" a schoolteacher in the support group said. "I was on the right track, but I never dreamed it was a man. When he told me I said, 'You can't be gay.' If he were effeminate maybe that would have crossed my mind."

Six years later, their daughter is now 9 and their marriage remains intact, although sexual relations stopped three years ago.

East Bloc Said to Sell Contras Arms

Stockholm News
STOCKHOLM—An arms expert working for a Swedish arms research institute said Monday that two Warsaw Pact countries had sold large amounts of ammunition to U.S.-backed rebels in Nicaragua.

Thomas Ohlson, a researcher at the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, said it was well known in military research circles that Poland and Romania had supplied ammunition to the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

He said the bill for the ammunition had been paid by the United States, which backs the contras in their fight against the Sandinista government of President Daniel Ortega Saverio.

"This is an example of where commercial interests are placed ahead of political and strategic considerations in the international weapons trade," Mr. Ohlson said.

The Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, an independent body funded by the Swedish Parliament, claims to have the world's only public data bank on international arms trade. The organization documents the pace of the arms race and military spending.

Mr. Ohlson said the sales to the Nicaraguan rebels demonstrated that the United States, which has been criticized for secretly selling arms to Iran, was not the only country where ideology was ignored in the name of weapons contracts.

Howe and Lange Clash On Nonnuclear Stance

Reuters
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Britain and New Zealand clashed sharply Monday over Wellington's nonnuclear policy, particularly Prime Minister David Lange's ban on ships that are nuclear-powered or carry nuclear weapons.

Mr. Lange and the British foreign secretary, Sir Geoffrey Howe, who was ending a nine-day Asian and Pacific tour, exchanged remarks over the ship ban and New Zealand's military policies, with Sir

Geoffrey raising the prospect of trade retaliation.

Characterizing the talks later, in separate news conferences, Sir Geoffrey said that he and Mr. Lange had at times been "plain spoken," while Mr. Lange said of Sir Geoffrey: "You cannot treat such people with kid gloves."

Mr. Lange sharply criticized Sir Geoffrey's suggestion that New Zealand was not paying its share of its military expenses. He said New Zealand was paying its way in defense for the first time, with a policy of self-reliance and a program of modernization of its armed forces.

Sir Geoffrey made clear that Mr. Lange's ban on visits by nuclear ships, which has led to the suspension of New Zealand's military cooperation with the United States and halted visits by British and U.S. warships, could lead to trade measures by the European Community.

VISA: Waldheim Barred

(Continued from Page 1)
Nations secretary-general from 1972 to 1982, has been the center of a controversy since March of last year, when allegations surfaced that he was involved in war crimes by Hitler's army in the Balkans. He denies the charges.

Mr. Eastland said the Justice Department, after a year-long inquiry, ordered "as required by law, that Kurt Waldheim's name be added to the watch list."

The Holtzman Amendment to U.S. immigration law, enacted in 1978, prohibits entry to any foreign national who assisted or otherwise participated in activities amounting to persecution during World War II. In barring Mr. Waldheim as a private citizen to the United States is the first country to decide that such evidence exists against him.

A senior department official, who requested anonymity, said they found Mr. Waldheim played a wide role in persecutions by Nazis in the Balkans and in Greece from 1942 to 1945, assisting or participating in:

- The transfer of civilian prisoners to the German SS for exploitation and slave labor. The SS was Hitler's elite corps of troops and concentration camp guards.
- The mass deportation of civilians to death camps.
- Anti-Semitic propaganda, including calls for the elimination of Jews.
- Turning over Allied prisoners to the SS. (AP, UPI, Reuters)

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ARTS / LEISURE

The Short Shift Back to the Miniskirt

By Bernadine Morris
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The miniskirt is back. For the first time since the 1960s, women who follow fashion are shortening their skirts, or rolling them up at the waist to see how they look and feel with more leg showing.

In a rare display of unanimity, designers in the world's leading fashion centers here and in Europe focused on short skirts in their recent collections for fall. Most of them, deciding to forget about "scholarship" and "regional" (catchwords for the last few years), showed hemlines that bared the knee and, frequently, half the thigh as well.

Although fall clothes won't be in the stores until July and August, the race is on. Department stores with alterations departments, such as Saks Fifth Avenue here, report that women are bringing in new and old skirts to be shortened a dozen at a time.

"I'm going to have this dress done again," said Jill Kremenetz, the photographer. "The last time I had it done mid-knee. Now it has to be above the knee. I've been having my skirts shortened one inch a week."

"I just bought this skirt last week and everybody tells me it's too long," said Cynthia Gibbons, who was shopping at Bloomingdale's last week. "I'm used to wearing Perry Ellis down to my ankles and I feel I'm really exposing my legs. But I guess I'll have it shortened. Her hem was about an inch above her knees."

Not every woman is enthusiastic about very short skirts. Isabelle Leeds, buying summer clothes on the Manhattan's East Side, said she was determined to keep her knees covered "because I'm tall and there's such a thing as too much leg."



Bill Blass's mink-beam mini (above), and Calvin Klein's lace suit.

and are easier to get around in. "It will be the year of the short skirt, and women will want to look sexy," said Kalman Rottenstein, fashion director of Bloomingdale's.

"They will shorten their skirts instead of having a face lift," said Marjorie Deane, of Tobe Associates, a fashion merchandiser.

The last hemline-shortening spree began with Mary Quant in London in the early 1960s and was given worldwide prominence when it was picked up by André Courrèges in his Paris couture collection in 1962. Rudi Gernreich and Jacques Tiffeneau were its proponents in the United States.

For the next eight years hemlines were on the rise, with many women experiencing a sense of rejuvenation as they turned up their skirts a little at a time. At first hemlines grazed the knee. By the end of the 1960s skirts were the shortest they had been in recorded history, far shorter than flappers had worn them in the 1920s.

Then came the debacle. In the collections for fall 1970, hemlines descended abruptly, by as much as 18 inches, from mid-thigh to the lower calf. Again, the change originated in Europe, but was quickly picked up by designers in this country.

The protests were immediate. Women declared that they would no longer be dictated to by fashion designers. They refused to buy long skirts. Stores suffered and many manufacturers went out of business.

Hemlines settled somewhere in the vicinity of the knee, but the placement was not significant. Fashionable women everywhere turned to pants. Even older women, who never wore trousers except in pants suits.

Meanwhile, skirt hemlines quietly began their descent until mid-calf length became commonplace in the 1970s and the early 1980s. Near-ankle lengths began winning adherents in this country last fall, and have remained popular this spring.

Still, some fashion designers, including most of the couturiers in Paris and Geoffrey Beene and James Galanos in the United States, strongly favored skirts near knee length.

Many collections in recent years offered a choice of hem length. A woman could wear a short skirt one day, a long one the next and trousers the third, and many did.

The popularity of short bubble skirts for evening last winter has helped prepare customers for the show of legs to come.

The differences between the short clothes of the 1960s and the styles offered today are considerable. Then, the basic daytime style was a shift dress with no waistline, in a smooth fabric such as wool gabardine or cotton poplin.

Today, fabrics are far more elaborate. Textured, three-dimensional surfaces and such patterns as checks, abstract designs and florals add interest to styles that have a more formal air.

Suits and jackets, almost ignored in the 1960s, are in the forefront of fashion now. Clothes are more shapely, with waistlines generally marked and hiplines often rounded.

The exaggerated padded shoulders that have dominated clothes for a decade have receded in favor of a curved, feminine silhouette. Shorter skirts are an almost inevitable part of this significant change in fashion.

Technology has made short clothes easier to wear. Stretch fabrics allow clothes to fit the body closely without inhibiting movement.

And panty hose, invented toward the end of the last short-skirt era, make short skirts practical. Most designers have endorsed opaque panty hose to avoid a look that is too leggy. In dark shades, these hose also offer some camouflage for women concerned about the shape of their legs or, more specifically, their knees.

"The shift to short clothes has started," Saltzman said. "Women have accepted them more enthusiastically than we predicted. They say it makes them feel happier as well as younger. That's what fashion is all about."



Courrèges design 1987 and, below right, his minis of 1965.

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Setting new standards by being a pioneer is nothing new to Mitsubishi Motors. We began back in 1917 with the introduction of Japan's first series-production vehicle—the Mitsubishi Model-A. Over the years we followed with a number of other "firsts," developing some of Japan's first buses, trucks and cars, and a number of other automotive firsts as well. Like the 1934 PX-33, Japan's first diesel 4WD convertible.

As transportation needs diversified so did our pioneering automotive spirit. In 1959 we set a new

stage in Japan's automotive history with the Mitsubishi 500, the first Japanese production car whose aerodynamics were tested in a large-scale wind tunnel. The same year, its free-revving air-cooled engine powered it to a class victory in the Macau Grand Prix.

Such pioneering applications in automobiles continue to confirm Mitsubishi's pioneering status in passenger car development. Today, new technologies are propelling Mitsubishi toward new milestones with cars like the MP-90X. This experimental vehicle is a crystallization of Mitsubishi R & D efforts in future automobiles. The MP-90X features sophisticated "Integrated

Communications" and "Active Control" systems—that are possible through the latest developments in new materials, electronics and telecommunications not to mention improvements in virtually every facet of driver-vehicle operation.

With vehicles like the MP-90X to show the way, there's a bright automotive future ahead. And with our pioneering spirit to help, we'll find new ways to meet tomorrow's transportation needs.

SINCE 1917

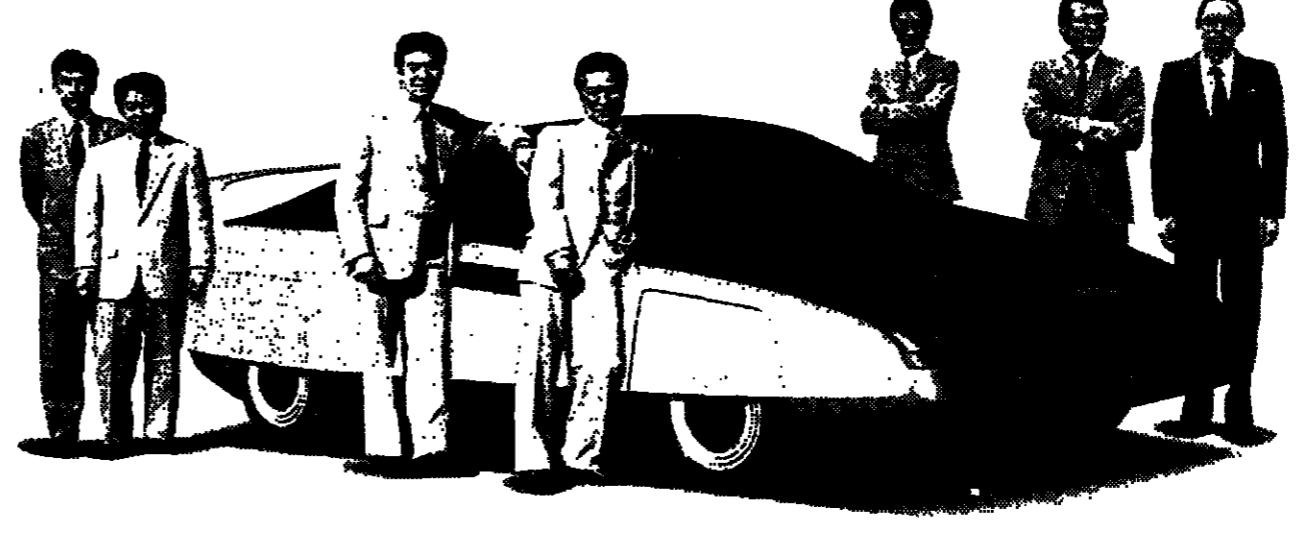


1917

1987



Mitsubishi Model-A: Japan's first series-production car.



Mitsubishi MP-90X: Japan's most advanced concept vehicle.

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
SouthCo	8991	29 1/2	29 1/8	29 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	2282	127 1/4	127 1/4	127 1/4	+ 1/4
AT&T	2076	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	2076	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	+ 1/8
IBM	2076	10 1/8	10 1/8	10 1/8	+ 1/8

Market Sales	
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	222,716,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	253,134,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	128,000,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	127,716,000
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	127,716,000

NYSE Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1638	1544	1592	-10
Industrial	1943	1825	1875	-18
Transport	1945	1825	1845	-20
Finance	1458	1435	1450	+15

Monday's NYSE Closing
Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary			
Class	Prev.	Chg.	
Advanced Declined	100	-10	
Unchanged	100	0	
Total Issues	100	0	

NASDAQ Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	409	395	395	-14
Industrial	494	470	470	-24
Finance	482	465	465	-17
Utilities	352	345	345	-7
Transport	313	305	305	-8

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Wicks	788	34	34	34	+1
ASAP	788	34	34	34	+1
ASAP	788	34	34	34	+1

Dow Jones Bond Averages		
Bonds	Close	Chg.
Utilities	100	+0.01
Industrial	100	+0.02

NYSE Diary		
Class	Prev.	Chg.
Advanced Declined	100	-10
Unchanged	100	0
Total Issues	100	0

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Date	Buy	Sales	% of	
April 24	38,440	47,774	8.84	
April 25	32,250	57,482	8.89	
April 26	29,740	59,820	8.89	
April 27	29,740	59,820	8.89	
April 28	29,740	59,820	8.89	

Dow Jones Averages				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Indus.	2281.18	2284.35	2180.54	2204.51
Trans.	1952.31	1953.21	1875.12	1912.11
Comp.	824.55	843.52	814.46	821.11

Standard & Poor's Index				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Indus.	2281	2180	2204	-10
Trans.	1952	1875	1912	-18
Finance	1458	1435	1450	+15

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Chg.		
Advanced Declined	100	-10		
Unchanged	100	0		
Total Issues	100	0		

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Chg.	
37.75	37.54	37.81	-0.79	

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

NYSE Lower in Heavy Trading

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended lower in heavy trading Monday but a rebound in the dollar and bonds, a slump in precious metals prices and a bullish prognosis for the traditional market leader, IBM, cut the session's worst losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished at 2,230.54, down 4.83, after rebounding from a 40-point loss earlier in the afternoon. Trading was volatile.

Declines outpaced advances by 2 to 1. In the morning, losers held a lead as wide as 8 to 1 over gainers.

Broad market indexes ended mixed. The New York Stock Exchange composite index lost 0.10 to 159.27, but Standard & Poor's 500-stock index rose 0.31 to 281.83. The price of an average share dropped 2 cents.

Volume amounted to about 222.7 million, compared with 177.95 million on Friday.

Traders said a rebound in bonds, in the dollar and bullish remarks from IBM's chairman, John F. Akers, pulled the stock market out of an early nosedive.

The midday recovery in the dollar and in the bond and stock-index futures markets coincided with a White House assertion that a "further decline in the dollar could be counterproductive," traders noted.

"The stock market was tied to bonds and less

to the dollar Monday," said Eric Rudnet, manager of block trading at Mabon, Nugent & Co. "The precious metals finally got hit, and that was helpful."

He said that encouraging remarks about IBM's business "helped to some degree" and prompted some investors to cover short positions.

In a short sale, an investor bets that a stock price will decline; he sells borrowed stock, hoping that he will be able to buy it back later at a lower price.

IBM's chairman said at the company's annual meeting in New Orleans Monday that first-quarter shipments in 1987 for the computer giant exceeded levels from the year-ago period.

Southern Co. was the most active NYSE-listed issue, rising 1/4 to 24 1/4.

IBM followed, rising 2 1/2 to 154 1/4. Elsewhere in the high technology sector, Digital Equipment rose 3/4 to 165 1/4 and Cray Research fell 1/4 to 113 1/4.

Sunshine Mining was third on the list of most active issues, falling 1/8 to 8 1/8 as precious metals prices suddenly plunged from sharply higher opening levels.

Other mining stocks got hit. Newmont Gold was the day's biggest point loser, dropping 6 1/2 to 92. Callahan Mining fell 4 1/4 to 35 1/4. ASA Ltd. dropped 4 1/4 to 63 1/4, Hecla Mining skidded 3 1/4 to 21 1/4, Homestake slid 2 1/4 to 35 and Campbell Red Lake Mines fell 2 1/4 to 28 1/4.

Dividend 50c

per common share

Payable: June 15, 1987
Record: May 22, 1987
Declared: April 22, 1987

Continuous dividend payments since 1939.

Cyril J. Smith
Vice President & Secretary
P.O. Box 1642
Houston, Texas 77251-1642

PANHANDLE EASTERN CORPORATION

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	AAR	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	ADT	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4

NYSE Most Actives

Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
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AMEX Most Actives

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ASAP	788	34	34	34	+1

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
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11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	ADT	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
38 1/4	38 1/4	38 1/4	AAR	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	ADT	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wk High	52 Wk Low	Open	Close
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11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	ADT	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4
11 1/4	11 1/4	11 1/4	AGC	1.2	12	12	12 1/4	12 1/4

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(Continued on next left-hand page)

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INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS

After Seoul's Intervention, Stocks Are Marking Time

By PATRICK SMITH
International Herald Tribune

SEOUL — Among the most significant players on the Korean Stock Exchange is one that does not own any stock. Foreign investors fortunate enough to get into this highly protected market simply have to accept periodic "administrative guidance," as the government likes to call its interventionist forays, as part of the front-end and back-end manipulation of the market.

A variety of forces pushed the Seoul exchange's composite index to a record 405.13 on March 31, an uninterrupted rise of 80 percent over the previous five months. Export growth, of 35 percent last year and 35 percent in the first quarter, has swelled the money supply, while the government has already sought to check inflation by clamping down on property speculation.

Given the short supply of stock, the index has nowhere to go but up.

Not surprisingly, share turnover on the exchange has grown fourfold since the index began its current climb last November. Given the short supply of stock in this tiny market, the index has nowhere else to go. "We've seen some fairly reckless investing," said W. Todd Kibborn, the senior analyst here for James Capel & Co. "Individuals and corporations have been dumping just about everything they can get their hands on into shares."

On Monday, the index ended at 355.36, down two points from a half-day session on Saturday. Volume was 17.5 million shares, a drop of more than three-quarters from March records.

Mr. Kibborn and others say the market's fundamentals are healthy enough to push the index to 500 or more by the end of the year. But that may not be the level at which the Finance Ministry and the central bank would like it.

Shortly after the index pierced 400, the government acted to dampen prices by requiring local institutional investors to sell part of their shareholdings and purchase central bank bonds intended to absorb excess liquidity. Once this policy was disclosed, the market quickly lost almost 10 percent of its value.

SHARE PRICES are currently stable and are not expected to begin another advance before June at the earliest. "The long-term trend is still up," said George Robinson, who represents W.I. Carr (Overseas) Ltd. in Seoul. "But institutions still have an awful lot of stock that has to be sold over the next month or so."

Ironically, the market's basic buoyancy is grim news for foreign investors, who had hoped South Korea would permit them to hold shares directly by the end of this year. One widely accepted deadline for this decision was Oct. 19, when convertible bonds worth \$20 million, issued to overseas investors by Samsung Electronics Corp. two years ago, are to mature.

It now appears likely that the government will postpone the conversion date. For one thing, unexpected current-account surpluses mean South Korea no longer needs foreign equity investment to the degree planners anticipated several years ago. For another, financial authorities appear reluctant to give up the tight control they can exert over local investors.

Most observers now expect the market to be opened by early 1989 at the earliest. Government officials suggested last week that they may wait until 10 percent of the population owns stock — 3 percent now do — or until the number of listed shares climbs from their current 358 to 1,000.

This month, the \$30 million Korea Europe Fund was added to the indirect vehicle available to foreign investors. Like the Korea Fund on the New York Stock Exchange, the London-listed Eurofund shot to a premium significantly above its issue price, trading at roughly \$25 per share, compared with a par value of \$10.71.

Funaro Resigns In Brazil Changes Seen On Debt Issue

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SAO PAULO — The architect of Brazil's moratorium on payment of its foreign debt, Finance Minister Dilson Funaro, announced his resignation Sunday night, possibly paving the way for an end to the country's confrontation with its foreign creditors and a rapprochement with the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Funaro, 53, said that he had informed the ruling Brazilian Democratic Movement Party of his departure and that he would formally resign after meeting Monday with President José Sarney.

Economic analysts had said that animosity between Mr. Funaro and U.S. bankers had impeded agreement on rescheduling Brazil's debts which, adding borrowing from governments to bank loans, total \$110 billion and make Brazil the Third World's largest debtor. A foreign banker had said that Mr. Funaro's departure was "pretty much a precondition for getting serious negotiations under way."

A businessman and friend of the president, Mr. Funaro took over Brazil's most powerful cabinet post in September 1985. In February, he provoked widespread consternation among Brazil's creditors when he announced the suspension of interest payments on \$68 billion worth of commercial loans, then insisted on a renewal of lending by banks without offering domestic adjustments in response. He rejected IMF monitoring and persuaded Mr. Sarney to do the same.

In his talks with creditor governments, Mr. Funaro pressed the ruling party's insistence that they share responsibility for the debt burden and that Brazil not sacrifice economic growth in order to pay interest. But he lost the party's support when its younger faction said his post-moratorium economic policies induced recession. (WP, Reuters)



President Miguel de la Madrid, who has so far been unable to solve his economic crisis.

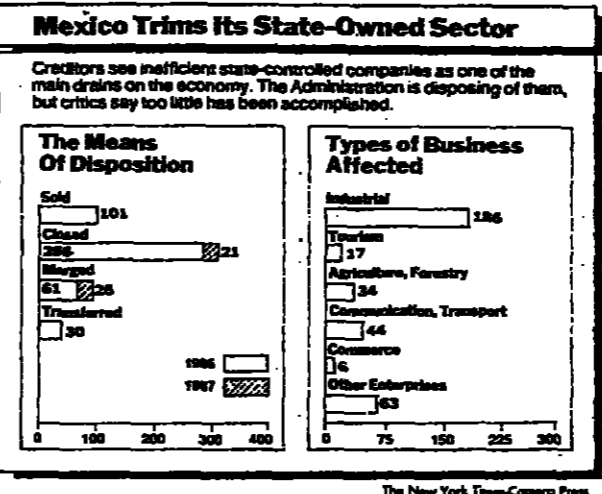
Mexico's Reducing Plan Is Debated Skeptics Question Drive to Trim Fat in State Sector

By Larry Rohrer
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — When President Miguel de la Madrid was elected five years ago, the Mexican government owned 1,155 companies, including a restaurant and nightclub, several chains of movie theaters, a soft-drink manufacturer and a bicycle factory.

Since then, more than 500 have been ordered sold, closed or merged into others as part of the administration's effort to overhaul the state sector.

While officials say the objective is to get rid of inefficient companies and make the remaining state enterprises more productive, critics say that the numbers are misleading and that far too little has been accomplished. The drive to make the government-owned companies, which are known as paraestatales, leaner and meaner has a particular urgency in view of the economic crisis. Mr. de la Madrid inherited and has been unable to resolve. The Mexican economy contracted 4 percent in 1986, inflation over the past 12 months was running at 114 percent a year and the foreign debt, at \$100 billion, is one of the world's largest.



The New York Times Service

Many of the companies they have offered for sale are things nobody really wants.

— Economic analyst

Showing some improvement in the state sector has been one of the main requirements in negotiations for new loans, such as the \$7.7 billion agreement signed on March 20. But the change does not come easily to Mexico. "State companies, in general, have played a role to the benefit of the nation over the last 50 years," said Jorge Tamayo, coordinator general of audits at the Mexican Comptroller General's office, which oversees the more than 600 companies still in state hands. "Mexico could not have developed as it did without a strong paraestatal sector."

With that reliance, however, came an inefficiency. Between 1977 and 1982, according to the government, state enterprises accounted for half of a swelling public-sector deficit. One diplomat here who specializes in economic affairs said, "The bottom line is that in the late '70s and early '80s, the government took over a lot of essentially bankrupt companies and kept them operating because of their ability to generate employment. But with the arrival of the economic crisis in 1982, that was no longer possible."

Sharp declines in oil prices and the value of the peso led the current president, José López Portillo, to announce in August 1982 the postponement of some payments on Mexico's foreign debt. Those measures were accompanied by a doubling of inflation and a domestic austerity program that led to negative economic growth for the first time in 50 years.

In its annual report for 1986, the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, did not specify what it meant by normal levels. In 1986, the nation's surplus totaled a record 124 billion Deutsche marks (about \$69 billion at current rates), shattering the previous high of 86 billion DM in 1985. The current account surplus widened to a record 76.5 billion DM from the previous high of 44.6 billion DM. The Bundesbank described the nation's economy as fundamentally healthy.

But the bank said the export sector continued to be buffeted by the dollar's prolonged weakness and the sharp appreciation in the DM's value against other major currencies. This has caused much of West Germany's manufacturing industry to reduce its planned spending on capital goods, which could also inhibit economic growth. A nation's trade surplus is the excess of exports over imports, while the current account includes services and tourism, transportation and other so-called invisible items, such as interest and profits earned abroad.

The Bundesbank said the lower 1987 surpluses should come primarily from another strong rise in imports, while exports are likely to rise only slightly. This would continue the previous year's trend, which saw imports rise 5.7 percent in real terms, while exports increased only a real 0.8 percent.

The lower dollar and the collapse of global crude oil prices caused a sharp rise in disposable consumer income in 1986, the report said. But it noted that higher domestic demand for goods and services was unable to fully compensate for the fall-off in exports.

Declining export levels and the subsequent slow-down in economic growth have caught Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government in a cross fire. The government is under pressure from the United States and other trading partners to reduce the nation's trade surplus. However, without another strong rise in domestic consumption, economists worry that growth could stagnate and there have been increasing calls to stimulate the economy. But the government has been reluctant to depart from its announced path of slow, steady economic growth and has resisted calls to move up tax cuts scheduled for 1988, or tax reforms slated to take effect in 1990.

In its report, the Bundesbank warned the government not to slacken efforts to curb spending when taxes are cut as part of a package scheduled for 1990. The central bank said higher expenditures could lead to a rise in interest rates that could limit or even counter the positive effects of the tax cut.

Japan Led Surge in International Lending in '86

By Carl Gewirtz
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Japanese banks were the driving force behind the international banking market's "unprecedented" expansion last year, the Bank for International Settlements reported Monday.

The Basel-based BIS, a clearing house of central bank data, said last year's increase in gross cross-border banking assets of \$476.6 billion was "by far the largest ever recorded."

The increase was twice as high as in 1985 and 80 percent above the previous peak in 1981. Almost all of last year's activity — 90 percent — was concentrated in the interbank market, where banks lend to each other. Japanese banks alone accounted for 59 percent of total activity, up from 39 percent in 1985.

In the fourth quarter, the volume of Japanese interbank activity surged \$124 billion, four times the previous year's increase, totaling 66 percent of the market. The BIS said this was explained by Japanese banks' growing involvement in the securities market, interest rate arbitrage, the effects of deregulation and the intense competition to expand balance sheets.

"However, the most important single element," the BIS said, was last December's opening of the Japanese offshore market, which enabled banks to engage in international business free of domestic taxes. By year-end, total assets in Japan's offshore market totaled \$93.7 billion.

Although the BIS did not provide any numbers, it said that "a sizable share" was due to rebookings of existing positions. In other words, the offshore market simply added another link in the chain of interbank business counted by the BIS, without necessarily increasing the total when all double counting is eliminated.

A striking feature of the banks in Japan is their keen competition to expand their balance sheets. This is a made-to-order competition to claim title to being the biggest bank, a contest most other banks abandoned at the outbreak of the debt crisis early in 1982.

At that time, banking authorities started pressuring banks to increase their ratios of capital to total business. Most responded by slowing the growth of their balance sheets and improving profitability. Analysts estimate that appreciation of the yen against the dollar of almost 90 percent since early 1985 has given the Japanese banks enormous new lending power without disturbing their capital ratios as the value of the banks' business denominated in dollars now translates into so many fewer yen.

After eliminating the double counting, the BIS estimated that net new lending during the fourth quarter increased \$50 billion, up \$5 billion from a year earlier. For the year, the rise was \$160 billion, a gain of 52 percent, compared with 17 percent in 1985.

The largest net takers of funds in the fourth quarter were the Japanese, with \$20.8 billion. The inflow was needed to finance the discrepancy between the nation's current-account surplus of around \$80 billion and the long-term capital outflow into foreign securities of around \$130 billion.

By contrast, West Germany reported a decline of \$2.6 billion, reflecting the large current-account surplus and the long-term capital inflow into West German securities.

Under Mr. de la Madrid, the government has moved to rid it of the state sector. The drive to make the government-owned companies, which are known as paraestatales, leaner and meaner has a particular urgency in view of the economic crisis. Mr. de la Madrid inherited and has been unable to resolve. The Mexican economy contracted 4 percent in 1986, inflation over the past 12 months was running at 114 percent a year and the foreign debt, at \$100 billion, is one of the world's largest.

Creditors, including both commercial banks and international organizations such as the World Bank, see the inefficient state-controlled companies as one of the main drains on the economy. In 1985, the state companies employed more than 750,000 people, or 5 percent of the total Mexican work force, and accounted for 72 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings.

While officials say the objective is to get rid of inefficient companies and make the remaining state enterprises more productive, critics say that the numbers are misleading and that far too little has been accomplished. The drive to make the government-owned companies, which are known as paraestatales, leaner and meaner has a particular urgency in view of the economic crisis. Mr. de la Madrid inherited and has been unable to resolve. The Mexican economy contracted 4 percent in 1986, inflation over the past 12 months was running at 114 percent a year and the foreign debt, at \$100 billion, is one of the world's largest.

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Nakasone Criticizes U.S. on Budget

By Sam Jameson
Los Angeles Times Service

TOKYO — Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who leaves Wednesday for talks in Washington, criticized the United States on Monday for failing to carry out its commitment to Japan to reduce the U.S. budget deficit to help curtail a trade imbalance with Japan.

"We will make our efforts" to reduce the trade imbalance, Mr. Nakasone said. "But we will also ask the United States to make further efforts."

Mr. Nakasone said Japan regarded pledges to reduce the budget, made by the United States in bilateral and multilateral forums, as an "official commitment to us."

"But in reality, it is being carried out? We must have American efforts on this, too," he said. Mr. Nakasone, 68, who will be making his sixth visit to the United States as prime minister, said he hoped to solve, "or lay the path toward solution," of U.S.-Japan trade disputes and "ensure that cooperative relations between Japan and the United States are not injured."

Reagan Says He Hopes to Lift Sanctions Against Japan Soon

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Monday that he hoped the United States could lift trade sanctions against Japan soon.

"I hope that, before long, we can lift" the sanctions, he said in a speech to the annual meeting of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce, "and that this episode will be recorded as a small incident in the building of our relationship."

But he added, "We will do what is necessary to see that other nations live up to their obligations and trading agreements with us. Trade must be free. It must also be fair."

Meanwhile, administration officials said that Mr. Reagan was expected to tell Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone during his visit to Washington this week that the sanctions could be lifted by the end of June.

Such a move would be conditional on Japan's being found to be in compliance with a semiconductor agreement the two governments signed last July, they said. Under this scenario, the president would announce the end of sanctions just before the June 8-10 economic summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized countries in Venice.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan said the decision to impose tariffs on Japanese color television sets, motorized hand tools and some computers, sent a message to Japan that it was time to complete work on a U.S.-Japan "trade bridge."

"The final answer to the trade problems between America and Japan," he said, "is not more hemming and hawing, not more trade sanctions, not more voluntary restraint agreements, though these may be needed as steps along the way, and certainly not more unfilled agreements."

He said the answer was genuinely fair and open markets on both sides, "and the sooner, the better." (Reuters, AP)

Mr. Nakasone also noted that Japan's imports from Europe and the newly industrializing countries of Asia have increased recently, with Japan's purchases from those countries rising by 45 percent. "However, American exporting power to Japan remains weak," with U.S. sales here still sluggish, he said. "The United States must make efforts to improve its competitiveness."

Mr. Nakasone said he would ask Mr. Reagan to withdraw "as quickly as possible" the tariffs the president imposed April 17 on Japanese products in retaliation for Japan's alleged failure to carry out an agreement on semiconductor trade. "Japan has increased its imports of American semiconductors," he said, "and is supervising exports to third-country markets."

He added, "We have full confidence we can provide clear evidence that American complaints about Japanese dumping in third-country markets and access for U.S. chips to the Japanese market have been solved."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other rates. Includes entries for American, British, French, German, Italian, Japanese, etc.

Other Dollar Values

Table showing various dollar values and exchange rates for different currencies and regions.

Interest Rates

Table showing interest rates for various currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

Key Money Rates April 27

Table showing key money rates for different currencies and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table showing Asian dollar deposits for various Asian countries and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table showing U.S. money market funds for various funds and terms, including 1-month, 3-month, 6-month, and 1-year rates.

Gold

Table showing gold prices for various locations and terms, including London, New York, and other markets.

Dollar Recovers To Close Higher In New York

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar rebounded Monday from a postwar low in Tokyo to close higher against major currencies in New York.

The recovery, which began earlier in Europe, followed widespread intervention by central banks, apparent tightening by the Federal Reserve Board and verbal support from the White House. Dealers in New York said the market now perceives that the Reagan administration is serious about halting the dollar's slide and this could promote higher rates Tuesday.

In New York, the dollar rose to 139.40 yen from 139.35 at Friday's close; to 1.7930 Deutsche marks from 1.7845; to 5.9870 French francs from 5.9495, and to 1.4685 Swiss francs from 1.4585.

The dollar was also higher against the pound, which closed at \$1.6585, against \$1.6605 on Friday. As the dollar rose, gold plunged from a trading high of \$477.50 an ounce to close at \$474, and silver from \$11.25 to close at \$7.80 in hectic selling that began as mild profit-taking when the Fed failed to add expected reserves to the banking system at midday.

Bundesbank Predicts Drop in Trade Surplus

By Ferdinand Protzman
International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — West Germany's trade and current-account surpluses should shrink substantially this year from the record levels reached in 1986 mainly because of the weak dollar, but will not return to normal levels for some time, the Bundesbank said Monday.

In its annual report for 1986, the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, did not specify what it meant by normal levels. In 1986, the nation's surplus totaled a record 124 billion Deutsche marks (about \$69 billion at current rates), shattering the previous high of 86 billion DM in 1985. The current account surplus widened to a record 76.5 billion DM from the previous high of 44.6 billion DM.

The Bundesbank described the nation's economy as fundamentally healthy. But the bank said the export sector continued to be buffeted by the dollar's prolonged weakness and the sharp appreciation in the DM's value against other major currencies. This has caused much of West Germany's manufacturing industry to reduce its planned spending on capital goods, which could also inhibit economic growth.

A nation's trade surplus is the excess of exports over imports, while the current account includes services and tourism, transportation and other so-called invisible items, such as interest and profits earned abroad.

The Bundesbank said the lower 1987 surpluses should come primarily from another strong rise in imports, while exports are likely to rise only slightly. This would continue the previous year's trend, which saw imports rise 5.7 percent in real terms, while exports increased only a real 0.8 percent.

The lower dollar and the collapse of global crude oil prices caused a sharp rise in disposable consumer income in 1986, the report said. But it noted that higher domestic demand for goods and services was unable to fully compensate for the fall-off in exports.

Declining export levels and the subsequent slow-down in economic growth have caught Chancellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government in a cross fire. The government is under pressure from the United States and other trading partners to reduce the nation's trade surplus. However, without another strong rise in domestic consumption, economists worry that growth could stagnate and there have been increasing calls to stimulate the economy. But the government has been reluctant to depart from its announced path of slow, steady economic growth and has resisted calls to move up tax cuts scheduled for 1988, or tax reforms slated to take effect in 1990.

In its report, the Bundesbank warned the government not to slacken efforts to curb spending when taxes are cut as part of a package scheduled for 1990. The central bank said higher expenditures could lead to a rise in interest rates that could limit or even counter the positive effects of the tax cut.

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Monday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Week High	Low	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
17 1/2	15 1/2	IBM	4.00	10.0	15	17 1/2	15 1/2	16 1/4	17 1/2	16 1/4	16 1/4	+1/4
25 1/2	22 1/2	AT&T	2.00	7.5	20	25 1/2	22 1/2	24 1/4	25 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/4	-1/4
28 1/2	25 1/2	GE	1.00	5.0	18	28 1/2	25 1/2	26 1/4	28 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/4	-1/4
32 1/2	29 1/2	Merck	1.50	4.5	25	32 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/4	32 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	-1/4
35 1/2	32 1/2	Amgen	1.00	3.0	30	35 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/4	35 1/2	33 1/4	33 1/4	-1/4
38 1/2	35 1/2	Boeing	1.50	4.0	22	38 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/4	38 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/4	-1/4
41 1/2	38 1/2	Johnson & Johnson	2.00	5.0	20	41 1/2	38 1/2	39 1/4	41 1/2	39 1/4	39 1/4	-1/4
44 1/2	41 1/2	McDonald's	1.00	3.0	25	44 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/4	44 1/2	42 1/4	42 1/4	-1/4
47 1/2	44 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	47 1/2	44 1/2	45 1/4	47 1/2	45 1/4	45 1/4	-1/4
50 1/2	47 1/2	Home Depot	1.00	3.0	25	50 1/2	47 1/2	48 1/4	50 1/2	48 1/4	48 1/4	-1/4
53 1/2	50 1/2	Target	1.00	3.0	25	53 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/4	53 1/2	51 1/4	51 1/4	-1/4
56 1/2	53 1/2	Walmart	1.00	3.0	25	56 1/2	53 1/2	54 1/4	56 1/2	54 1/4	54 1/4	-1/4
59 1/2	56 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	59 1/2	56 1/2	57 1/4	59 1/2	57 1/4	57 1/4	-1/4
62 1/2	59 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	62 1/2	59 1/2	60 1/4	62 1/2	60 1/4	60 1/4	-1/4
65 1/2	62 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	65 1/2	62 1/2	63 1/4	65 1/2	63 1/4	63 1/4	-1/4
68 1/2	65 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	68 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/4	68 1/2	66 1/4	66 1/4	-1/4
71 1/2	68 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	71 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/4	71 1/2	69 1/4	69 1/4	-1/4
74 1/2	71 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	74 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/4	74 1/2	72 1/4	72 1/4	-1/4
77 1/2	74 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	77 1/2	74 1/2	75 1/4	77 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/4	-1/4
80 1/2	77 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	80 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/4	80 1/2	78 1/4	78 1/4	-1/4
83 1/2	80 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	83 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/4	83 1/2	81 1/4	81 1/4	-1/4
86 1/2	83 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	86 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/4	86 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/4	-1/4
89 1/2	86 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	89 1/2	86 1/2	87 1/4	89 1/2	87 1/4	87 1/4	-1/4
92 1/2	89 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	92 1/2	89 1/2	90 1/4	92 1/2	90 1/4	90 1/4	-1/4
95 1/2	92 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	95 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/4	95 1/2	93 1/4	93 1/4	-1/4
98 1/2	95 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	98 1/2	95 1/2	96 1/4	98 1/2	96 1/4	96 1/4	-1/4
101 1/2	98 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	101 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/4	101 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/4	-1/4
104 1/2	101 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	104 1/2	101 1/2	102 1/4	104 1/2	102 1/4	102 1/4	-1/4
107 1/2	104 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	107 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/4	107 1/2	105 1/4	105 1/4	-1/4
110 1/2	107 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	110 1/2	107 1/2	108 1/4	110 1/2	108 1/4	108 1/4	-1/4
113 1/2	110 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	113 1/2	110 1/2	111 1/4	113 1/2	111 1/4	111 1/4	-1/4
116 1/2	113 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	116 1/2	113 1/2	114 1/4	116 1/2	114 1/4	114 1/4	-1/4
119 1/2	116 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	119 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/4	119 1/2	117 1/4	117 1/4	-1/4
122 1/2	119 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	122 1/2	119 1/2	120 1/4	122 1/2	120 1/4	120 1/4	-1/4
125 1/2	122 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	125 1/2	122 1/2	123 1/4	125 1/2	123 1/4	123 1/4	-1/4
128 1/2	125 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	128 1/2	125 1/2	126 1/4	128 1/2	126 1/4	126 1/4	-1/4
131 1/2	128 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	131 1/2	128 1/2	129 1/4	131 1/2	129 1/4	129 1/4	-1/4
134 1/2	131 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	134 1/2	131 1/2	132 1/4	134 1/2	132 1/4	132 1/4	-1/4
137 1/2	134 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	137 1/2	134 1/2	135 1/4	137 1/2	135 1/4	135 1/4	-1/4
140 1/2	137 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	140 1/2	137 1/2	138 1/4	140 1/2	138 1/4	138 1/4	-1/4
143 1/2	140 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	143 1/2	140 1/2	141 1/4	143 1/2	141 1/4	141 1/4	-1/4
146 1/2	143 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	146 1/2	143 1/2	144 1/4	146 1/2	144 1/4	144 1/4	-1/4
149 1/2	146 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	149 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/4	149 1/2	147 1/4	147 1/4	-1/4
152 1/2	149 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	152 1/2	149 1/2	150 1/4	152 1/2	150 1/4	150 1/4	-1/4
155 1/2	152 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	155 1/2	152 1/2	153 1/4	155 1/2	153 1/4	153 1/4	-1/4
158 1/2	155 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	158 1/2	155 1/2	156 1/4	158 1/2	156 1/4	156 1/4	-1/4
161 1/2	158 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	161 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/4	161 1/2	159 1/4	159 1/4	-1/4
164 1/2	161 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	164 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/4	164 1/2	162 1/4	162 1/4	-1/4
167 1/2	164 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	167 1/2	164 1/2	165 1/4	167 1/2	165 1/4	165 1/4	-1/4
170 1/2	167 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	170 1/2	167 1/2	168 1/4	170 1/2	168 1/4	168 1/4	-1/4
173 1/2	170 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	173 1/2	170 1/2	171 1/4	173 1/2	171 1/4	171 1/4	-1/4
176 1/2	173 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	176 1/2	173 1/2	174 1/4	176 1/2	174 1/4	174 1/4	-1/4
179 1/2	176 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	179 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/4	179 1/2	177 1/4	177 1/4	-1/4
182 1/2	179 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	182 1/2	179 1/2	180 1/4	182 1/2	180 1/4	180 1/4	-1/4
185 1/2	182 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	185 1/2	182 1/2	183 1/4	185 1/2	183 1/4	183 1/4	-1/4
188 1/2	185 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	188 1/2	185 1/2	186 1/4	188 1/2	186 1/4	186 1/4	-1/4
191 1/2	188 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	191 1/2	188 1/2	189 1/4	191 1/2	189 1/4	189 1/4	-1/4
194 1/2	191 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	194 1/2	191 1/2	192 1/4	194 1/2	192 1/4	192 1/4	-1/4
197 1/2	194 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	197 1/2	194 1/2	195 1/4	197 1/2	195 1/4	195 1/4	-1/4
200 1/2	197 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	200 1/2	197 1/2	198 1/4	200 1/2	198 1/4	198 1/4	-1/4
203 1/2	200 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	203 1/2	200 1/2	199 1/4	203 1/2	199 1/4	199 1/4	-1/4
206 1/2	203 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	206 1/2	203 1/2	200 1/4	206 1/2	200 1/4	200 1/4	-1/4
209 1/2	206 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	209 1/2	206 1/2	201 1/4	209 1/2	201 1/4	201 1/4	-1/4
212 1/2	209 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	212 1/2	209 1/2	202 1/4	212 1/2	202 1/4	202 1/4	-1/4
215 1/2	212 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	215 1/2	212 1/2	203 1/4	215 1/2	203 1/4	203 1/4	-1/4
218 1/2	215 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	218 1/2	215 1/2	204 1/4	218 1/2	204 1/4	204 1/4	-1/4
221 1/2	218 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	221 1/2	218 1/2	205 1/4	221 1/2	205 1/4	205 1/4	-1/4
224 1/2	221 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	224 1/2	221 1/2	206 1/4	224 1/2	206 1/4	206 1/4	-1/4
227 1/2	224 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	227 1/2	224 1/2	207 1/4	227 1/2	207 1/4	207 1/4	-1/4
230 1/2	227 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	230 1/2	227 1/2	208 1/4	230 1/2	208 1/4	208 1/4	-1/4
233 1/2	230 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	233 1/2	230 1/2	209 1/4	233 1/2	209 1/4	209 1/4	-1/4
236 1/2	233 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	236 1/2	233 1/2	210 1/4	236 1/2	210 1/4	210 1/4	-1/4
239 1/2	236 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	239 1/2	236 1/2	211 1/4	239 1/2	211 1/4	211 1/4	-1/4
242 1/2	239 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	242 1/2	239 1/2	212 1/4	242 1/2	212 1/4	212 1/4	-1/4
245 1/2	242 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	245 1/2	242 1/2	213 1/4	245 1/2	213 1/4	213 1/4	-1/4
248 1/2	245 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	248 1/2	245 1/2	214 1/4	248 1/2	214 1/4	214 1/4	-1/4
251 1/2	248 1/2	CVS	1.00	3.0	25	251 1/2	248 1/2	215 1/4	251 1/2	215 1/4	215 1/4	-1/4
254 1/2	251 1/2	Wal-Mart	1.00	3.0	25	254 1/2	251 1/2	216 1/4	254 1/2	216 1/4	216 1/4	-1/4
257 1/2	254 1/2	Walgreens	1.00	3.0	25	257 1/2	254 1/2	217 1/4	257 1/2	217 1/4	217 1/4	-1/4
260 1/												

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Chrysler Profits Off 24% for Quarter

The Associated Press
HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said Monday that its first-quarter earnings fell 24.4 percent from a year earlier.

Alitalia Opts For McDonnell Jets Over Airbus

International Herald Tribune
PARIS — Alitalia, Italy's state-controlled airline, said Monday that it was placing orders for six McDonnell Douglas Corp. MD-11 three-engine jets and taking options on four others in a transaction estimated at about \$1 billion.

U.S. Paper Products Industry Rebounds as Dollar Drops

By Jonathan P. Hicks
NEW YORK — After years of being battered by weak prices and having foreign competitors take away their business, American forest product companies are enjoying some of their best days.

Du Pont Earnings Are Down; Sagging Oil Prices Blamed

The Associated Press
WILMINGTON, Delaware — Du Pont Co. reported Monday that its first-quarter profit declined 3 percent from the first period last year, largely because of sagging oil prices that caused lower earnings at its Conoco Inc. subsidiary.

IBM Chairman Emphasizes New Products, Cost-Cutting

Reuters
NEW ORLEANS — Business volume at International Business Machines Corp. is up 8 percent worldwide, the company's chairman, John F. Akers, said Monday.

ITT's Earnings Jumped by 55% In First Quarter

United Press International
NEW YORK — ITT Corp. said Monday that its first-quarter earnings had risen 55 percent, to \$164 million versus \$106 million for the same period of 1986.

Exxon Chief Says Oil Discoveries Slowing

Reuters
HOUSTON — Exxon Corp.'s chairman, Lawrence Rawl, said Monday that world energy consumption would continue to grow, but said that new oil discoveries were slowing and could not offset annual production.

Drexel Official Is Said to Aid Inquiry

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The government has advanced its investigation of Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. by gaining the cooperation of an official at the Wall Street firm in return for immunity from prosecution, according to sources with knowledge of the investigation.

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C: DOLLAR BONDS \$13.44
D: MULTICURRENCY BONDS \$17.71
E: STRILING BONDS \$12.05
F: DEUTSCH-MARK BONDS \$10.73
G: YEN BONDS \$16.00
H: ECU BONDS \$10.99
I: STRILING EQUITY \$11.30
M: U.S. EQUITIES \$13.74
N: JAPANESE EQUITIES \$12.00
O: GLOBAL EQUITIES \$12.26
X: STRILING "CASH" \$10.54
Z: GOLD \$10.91

BFCE results for 1986

Development of Commercial Activities
Commercial loans to French and foreign businesses levelled off at 35 billion francs, in spite of the shrinking demand for credit and the fall of the dollar, which lowered the value of most transactions carried out in foreign currencies, by both our French and overseas branches.

stood the test much better and rose from 64 to 68 billion francs.
An Appreciable Advance in Results
Net operating income (1,834 million francs) showed an increase of 77 million (up 4.4%), despite the depreciation of the dollar, the decline in lending rates and the erosion of profit margins.



From the right vantage point, your vistas extend to even distant markets. Let's look them over together.

The deeper your insights into a country and its economy, the better your prospects in international business. Take intelligence on optimum modes of payment and methods of financing, for instance. To support your foreign commitment successfully, your bank partner must be able to provide such information firsthand.

BFCE
Banque Francaise du Commerce Extérieur



The broadly based Bank.

2 Month High/Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Stk.	Close High/Low	Chg.	1 Month High/Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	Stk.	Close High/Low	Chg.
100 1/4	ABN	3.75	10%	12	100 1/4	+	97 1/4	100 1/4	3.75	10%	12	100 1/4	+
15 1/2	ACI	1.50	10%	15	15 1/2	+	14 1/2	15 1/2	1.50	10%	15	15 1/2	+
10 1/2	AD	1.00	10%	10	10 1/2	+	9 1/2	10 1/2	1.00	10%	10	10 1/2	+
10 1/4	AMC	1.00	10%	10	10 1/4	+	9 1/4	10 1/4	1.00	10%	10	10 1/4	+
10 1/4	AMC	1.00	10%	10	10 1/4	+	9 1/4	10 1/4	1.00	10%	10	10 1/4	+
10 1/4	AMC	1.00	10%	10	10 1/4	+	9 1/4	10 1/4	1.00	10%	10	10 1/4	+

Paper Says Saudi Arabia Opposes Oil Price Rise

NICOSIA — Saudi Arabia is not in favor of raising its oil price above the \$18 a barrel benchmark set in December by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the Middle East Economic Survey said Monday.

Quoting what it described as "authoritative Saudi sources," the Nicosia-based weekly review said Saudi Arabia remained committed to that price "unless and until there is a strong revival in the growth of demand for oil."

"Despite recent suggestions emanating from U.S. congressional and oil industry circles that Saudi Arabia may be moving toward a more hawkish stance on oil prices," the publication said, "there has, in fact, been no change in the kingdom's oil price policy."

Saudi Arabia's quota was slashed to 4.13 million barrels a day under OPEC's agreement in December to cut output by 7 percent to boost prices.

The review said that Saudi Arabia believed in the "necessity to restore the competitive position of oil in general, and OPEC oil in particular, vis-à-vis other energy sources in the long run, while at the same time maintaining a stable level of prices responsive both to world economic conditions and the financial requirements of the OPEC member states."

Japanese Research Company Buying Cray Supercomputer

TOKYO — A major Japanese data processing company, Century Research Center Corp., is buying an \$8.3 million supercomputer from Cray Research Inc. to help ease U.S.-Japan trade tensions, an official said Monday.

The CRAY X-PM model supercomputer will be installed in November to replace a Cray I supercomputer bought in 1980, said Norio Kimura of C.R. Inc., a leading company with a major share in Century Research.

He said the company made the decision "in an attempt to ease U.S.-Japan trade friction." The United States has urged Japanese organizations, especially government ministries, to buy U.S.-made supercomputers as a means of reducing the trade deficit, estimated at \$58.6 billion last year.

Mr. Kimura said Japanese companies already had bought or planned to buy seven other U.S.-made supercomputers, the large, complex computers that can perform intricate calculations at lightning speed. He said none had been bought by the Japanese government.

AMEX High-Lows

Symbol	High	Low	Symbol	High	Low
ABM	100 1/4	97 1/4	ALB	10 1/2	9 1/2
ACI	15 1/2	14 1/2	AMC	10 1/4	9 1/4
AD	10 1/2	9 1/2	AMC	10 1/4	9 1/4
AMC	10 1/4	9 1/4	AMC	10 1/4	9 1/4

BUSINESS PEOPLE IN THE HEAT EVERY WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY — FOR THE LATEST NEWS ON CORPORATE MANAGEMENT CHANGES — WORLDWIDE

Floating-Rate Notes

Symbol	Rate	Symbol	Rate
4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25
4.25	4.25	4.25	4.25

Schlumberger

SCHLUMBERGER FIRST QUARTER EARNINGS

New York, New York, April 20 — Schlumberger Limited reported net income from continuing operations for the first quarter of \$5 million, or \$0.02 per share, compared to \$193 million, or \$0.66 per share in 1986. The 1986 results exclude the loss of \$45 million, or \$0.15 per share, at Fairchild Semiconductor, which is reported as a discontinued operation.

Revenue from continuing operations in the first quarter was \$1.10 billion versus \$1.46 billion a year ago.

Evan Baird, Chairman, indicated that the drop in net income was mainly due to an overall decline in Oilfield Services activities. However, compared to the fourth quarter of 1986, Oilfield Services results improved, reflecting lower operating costs and stability in prices, mostly in North America. Following the termination in March of the negotiations for Fujitsu to buy 80% of Fairchild Semiconductor, Baird noted that Schlumberger is considering other options for the sale of Fairchild, including a management buyout.

Division	Revenue	Change
Oilfield Services	\$334 million	down 40%
Measurement & Systems	\$500 million	up 6%
Computer Aided Systems	\$551 million	up 1%

Readers interested in receiving Schlumberger quarterly reports can write or telephone to:

Department of Communications
Schlumberger
42, rue Saint-Dominique
75007 PARIS
Tel: 40.62.13.08

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABM	100 1/4	AD	10 1/2
ACI	15 1/2	AMC	10 1/4
AD	10 1/2	AMC	10 1/4
AMC	10 1/4	AMC	10 1/4

Pounds Sterling

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABM	100 1/4	AD	10 1/2
ACI	15 1/2	AMC	10 1/4
AD	10 1/2	AMC	10 1/4
AMC	10 1/4	AMC	10 1/4

Deutsche Marks

Symbol	Price	Symbol	Price
ABM	100 1/4	AD	10 1/2
ACI	15 1/2	AMC	10 1/4
AD	10 1/2	AMC	10 1/4
AMC	10 1/4	AMC	10 1/4

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 27 April 1987

Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price
AL MALL MANAGEMENT	1.27	GLOBAL INVESTMENT	1.27
ALPAC FINANCIAL CORP	1.27	GLOBAL INVESTMENT	1.27
AMERICAN EQUITY	1.27	GLOBAL INVESTMENT	1.27
AMERICAN EQUITY	1.27	GLOBAL INVESTMENT	1.27

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Market GREENE at 61359F for further information.

هكمان الجمل

CURRENCY MARKETS

DOLLAR: Recovery in N.Y. Follows New Low in Tokyo

(Continued from first finance page) ... they are not going to get any interest in the auction, he said.

London Dollar Rates table with columns for currency, bid, ask, and source.

Currency dealers began the day in Tokyo, where demand for dollars could dwindle as the Japanese buy back away from active buying of the currency for purchase of U.S. government bonds.

The dollar, after trading as low as 137.15 yen in Tokyo, closed at 137.80, sharply down from 139.45 on Friday.

The fall sent the Tokyo stock market plunging. The Nikkei average of 225 stocks lost 83.32 points, its biggest single-day fall ever, to close at 23,072.41, as big institutions began to sell, brokers said.

Central banks of Japan, West Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands bought dollars on Monday, reflecting government

fears that a still weaker U.S. currency could damage the global economy.

Central bank intervention continued during New York hours, with the Bank of England particularly active, dealers said.

In London, the dollar closed at 138.35 yen, down from 139.65 on Friday; at 1.7825 DM, down from 1.785, and at 1.4590 Swiss francs, down from 1.4603.

It was also lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6675, against \$1.6550 on Friday.

Currency dealers in London said sentiment on the dollar continued to be bearish because of sluggish U.S. business expansion, a perceived risk of renewed inflation

and the trade imbalance between the United States and Japan.

They said that comments by President Reagan that he hoped to lift trade sanctions against Japan soon were met with skepticism.

Economists and dealers said that pressure was growing in the financial markets for the United States to take overt action to stabilize the dollar, even though doubts linger that it has fallen far enough to help redress world trade imbalances.

Some analysts believe that a half-point increase in the U.S. discount rate, preferably in conjunction with rate cuts in Tokyo and Bonn, would be enough to discourage sellers.

But many fear that more drastic action, such as a U.S. issue of yen-denominated Treasury bonds, may be needed.

In earlier trading in Europe, the dollar was fixed in Frankfurt at 1.7765 DM, down from 1.7969 on Friday, and in Paris at 5.9490 French francs, down from 5.9880.

In Zurich, it closed at 1.4505 Swiss francs, down from 1.4638 Friday. (Reuters, UPI)

Gold and Silver Plummet In N.Y. in Selling Frenzy

Compiled by Our Staff From Despatches

NEW YORK — Gold and silver plunged Monday in New York after a speculative upward frenzy when the dollar rebounded. The spot gold contract fell from a trading high of \$477.50 an ounce to \$444 and silver went from \$11.25 to \$7.80 an ounce. Dealers said that the selling had begun as mild profit-taking when the U.S. Federal Reserve failed to add expected reserves to the banking system at midday.

"You had a situation where nobody was short silver," said Alan Posnick, chief trader at Manfra Tordella & Brookes Inc. "From mild profit-taking on the perception of Fed tightening, there was a frenzy when everybody wanted out and there were no buyers."

"We had a 35 percent drop in silver," he said. "On a percentage basis it exceeded the fall in 1980 when silver plunged from \$50 an ounce, to roughly \$40 overnight."

As in the 1980 silver debacle, dealers said many participants were wiped out Monday. Speculators in futures markets trade on margin, or with small deposits for contracts worth huge amounts. When prices drop precipitously, brokers demand additional margin payments to cover the reduced value of contracts. If speculators cannot come up with the funds, their contracts are liquidated.

Silver opened in London at \$10.17 an ounce and rose about \$11 from \$9.40 on Friday. Gold was set at \$476.60 an ounce in the morning, up \$11.60 from Friday, before closing at \$470.50.

MEXICO: Skeptics Question Plan to Trim State Sector

(Continued from first finance page) ... not only of small and exotic enterprises, many acquired through the nationalization of banks in 1982, but also some major industrial companies. These include automobile parts and appliance manufacturers, mines, and cement, paper and chemical plants.

The government has also tried to encourage other companies, including the oil monopoly, Petroleos Mexicanos, or Pemex, which is double the size of the rest of the state sector, to be more efficient. Laws have been passed to improve auditing and procurement procedures and foster more competition.

As a result of these and other efforts, the government has been able to reduce the percentage of the state enterprise budget devoted to subsidies from 18 percent, to 9 percent, according to Alfredo del Mazo, minister of energy, mines and state enterprises.

Even so, both the Mexican private sector and foreign economic analysts argue that much more needs to be done. The statistics cited by the government, they say, are misleading because many of the companies taken off the government's rolls existed only on paper.

"Their performance has not been very impressive," an economist for an international organization said. "Many of the companies they have offered for sale are things nobody really wants and the things that people really want are not being offered."

A diplomat who asked not to be identified said: "It's true they've started to divest, but they are still in a lot of sectors for no particular reason. I can't see, for example, why, in view of the interest that is out there in the market, they don't divest the airlines, both Aeromexico and Mexicana."

Still, the government has promised that "the state will withdraw from the branches of chemicals, textiles, pharmaceuticals and secondary petrochemicals, whose promotion no longer requires the presence of the state."

The ultimate objective is to reduce the number of state enterprises to less than 250. An additional 100 concerns are expected to be sold, more than 200 dissolved and about 50 merged.

But far less, apparently, will be done with six major state companies, which include Conasupo, which distributes basic necessities to low-income groups; the federal

electricity monopoly, and state sugar, steel, railway and fertilizer corporations. In 1985, the most recent year for which figures are available, those companies accounted for more than 20 percent of the public-sector deficit.

The deficit was a result of both the subsidized prices at which companies were forced to sell their products — especially fertilizers, foodstuffs, electricity and steel — and actual operating losses.

"It comes down to a question of whether they are really willing to reduce subsidies and raise prices," a diplomat said. "There has been a lot of internal debate tied up with politics, and the verdict is still out."

Mr. Tassayo, who formerly worked at the steel and light corporations, said: "It is impossible for a state company to be profitable if it is asked to supply at a subsidy, cannot raise its prices and must generate jobs and expand services."



Monday's OTC Prices NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table A: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table B: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table C: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table D: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table E: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table F: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table G: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table H: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table I: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table J: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table K: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table L: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table M: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table N: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table O: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table P: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table Q: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table R: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table S: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table T: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table U: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table V: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table W: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Monday's AMEX Closing Tables include the nationwide prices for the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table X: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table Y: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table Z: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table AA: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Table AB: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. Sales in Millions High Low 4 P.M. Chg.

Show Stiffles Dodgers on 3 Hits

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LOS ANGELES — As a member of the San Diego Padres pitching staff, Eric Show is becoming accustomed to the pressure and responsibility of stopping losing streaks.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Chicago swept a three-game series. Dawson, who left the Expos to sign with the Cubs as a free agent, was seven for 12 during the weekend, with two home runs and six RBIs.



Eric Show
... We don't get many leads.

first victory since last August and giving Cincinnati a three-game series. Making his second start since arthroscopic surgery on his right shoulder, Soto walked one and struck out two in six innings.

Giants 6, Braves 4: In Atlanta, Jeff Leonard had a home run and an RBI single, but the highlight was San Francisco's four double plays, which gave the Giants a major-league record 13 in three games.

Reds 11, Astros 3: In Houston, Dave Parker's two homers drove in five runs, helping Mario Soto to his first victory since last August and giving Cincinnati a three-game series.

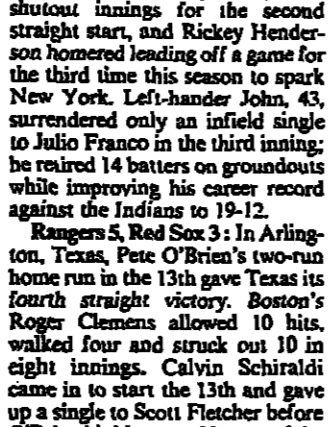
Phillies 6, Pirates 4: In Philadelphia, Lance Parrish, whose slow start had brought him nothing but derision from Veterans Stadium crowds, got a standing ovation after his first-inning grand slam home run sparked a victory over Pittsburgh.

Royals 6, Tigers 1: In the American League, in Detroit, Bret Saberhagen, plagued last season by a sore right shoulder and foot problems, ran his 1987 record to 4-0 while lowering his earned-run average to 1.32.

Yankees 14, Indians 2: In Cleveland, Tommy John pitched seven straight innings for the second straight start, and Ricky Henderson homered leading off a game for the third time this season to spark New York. Left-hander John, 43, surrendered only an infield single to Julio Franco in the third inning; he retired 14 batters on groundouts while improving his career record against the Indians to 19-12.

Pistons Crush Bullets; Hawks and Celtics Also 2-Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
PONTIAC, Michigan — The Detroit Pistons' only worry with a 2-0 series lead over Washington is that they might have awakened sleeping giant Moses Malone.



TIGHT DEFENSE: Detroit's Adrian Dantley, left, and Rick Mahorn put the squeeze on Moses Malone, the Washington center, throughout Sunday's NBA playoff game. The strategy helped the Pistons to a 128-85 slaughter.

Elsewhere, Boston defeated Chicago, Philadelphia beat Milwaukee in overtime, Portland tripped Houston and Atlanta edged Indiana. The Celtics, Hawks and Pistons lead their series 2-0, while Philadelphia-Milwaukee and Portland-Houston are tied 1-1.

Washington led 11 fourth-quarter points to help Philadelphia rally from a 10-point deficit. Trail Blazers 111, Rockets 98: In Portland, Oregon, the Trail Blazers got 32 points from Clyde Drexler and used a halfcourt trapping defense to force 25 turnovers.

Minnesota 12, 7, 42: In St. Louis, the Minnesota Timberwolves defeated the St. Louis Hawks 128-85 in overtime. Portland tripped Houston and Atlanta edged Indiana.

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SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Hockey, Baseball, and Basketball. Includes NHL Divisional Finals, Major League Standings, and NBA Playoffs.

NHL Playoff Schedule table listing dates and matchups for various NHL divisions.

Golf table listing top scorers and earnings in the Houston Open.

World Championships table listing results for various international hockey events.

Transition table listing baseball players and their statistics.

Tennis table listing women's tournament results.

Home Teams Lose Again in NHL Playoffs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The National Hockey League's Patrick and Adams Division finalists extended the playoffs' perverse trend of losing at home ice Sunday night, as the Montreal Canadiens evened their best-of-seven Adams series 2-2 and the Philadelphia Flyers took a 3-1 Patrick lead — with all but one game going to the visiting team.

Overall, visitors' teams have won 33 times in the current playoffs, compared with 25 home-team victories.

The Canadiens edged the Quebec Nordiques in overtime on a long slapshot by Mats Naslund. The Flyers beat the New York Islanders on the strength of three second-period goals within a span of 6 minutes and 40 seconds.

Both series switch sites Tuesday, and if necessary, again Thursday. The Campbell Conference series were scheduled to resume Monday night, with Edmonton leading the Smythe Division final, 3-0, and Toronto up 2-1, over Detroit in the Norris Division.

Edmonton 3, Islanders 4: In Uniondale, New York, the Islanders frittered away three leads and gave up three power-play goals. Defenseman Doug Crossman set up all three power-play goals for the Flyers, who received two points apiece from Tim Tootky (a rookie recalled from the American Hockey League, which he led in scoring), Brian Propp and Pelle Eklund.

"I don't have any answer to the home-ice problem," said Coach Terry Simpson, whose Islanders 1-7-1 at home since a regular-season victory March 21.

Court Ruling Puts Sweden In Finals of World Hockey

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
VIENNA — Sweden qualified for the medal round of the world hockey championships Monday as a result of a ruling by a judge.

Viennese civil law and the rulebook of the International Ice Hockey Federation faced off in a courtroom as judge Fritz Klebermacz was asked for a decision that would determine whether Finland or Sweden gained the playoffs.

A wrangle developed after the IIHF last week nullified two West German victories against Canada and Finland, but had to temporarily restore the points after Klebermacz granted the West Germans an injunction Friday at his regional court at the Viennese palace of justice.

The legal argument was understood to be over whether the IIHF acted constitutionally in nullifying the victories.

At Monday's hearing, the IIHF asked Klebermacz to withdraw the injunction, but he named down the request. Said Canadian Gordon Renwick, an IIHF vice president: "The hearing lasted an hour and a quarter, but I knew after only two minutes he was not in our favor."

Renwick said the federation would accept the injunction for now. "You have to obey the laws of the land," he said.

According to the IIHF, the West German team used an ineligible player, Miroslav Sikora, who played for his native Poland at the 1977 world junior championships and thus could not play here.

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ESORTS & GUIDES
INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
(Chartered from Back Page)
ARISTOCATS
GENEVA ESCORT
ZURICH - NATHALIE
CAPRICE-NY

ART BUCHWALD

Government Service

WASHINGTON — According to the Tax Foundation, a typical American will have to pay 19 days for the government to work his taxes in 1987. Yes, for 19 days we will all be serving for Uncle Sam before any money trickles down to us.

Unlike many, I consider it an honor and a pleasure to labor for my country. I'm ready to devote my 19 days to any department in the government that will have me.



Buchwald

There are so many to choose from. The first thought is to put in my time with the IRS. As a taxpayer I could teach them a lot. I would like to revise the 1040 form so people can understand it. Even if I just simplified the first three paragraphs I could become a national hero and run for president. My only fear is that if I do a good job, the IRS will get mad and keep me there as a hostage while they audit the last five years of my returns.

I wouldn't mind serving 19 days in the State Department. I understand you meet some very interesting people in State, and you go to a lot of nice parties behind the Iron Curtain with beautiful girls named Natasha and Olga. You can't be-

come an ambassador in 19 days, but there is nothing to prevent you from rising to assistant secretary of state. Give me a bucket of acid rain and a school of whales and I'll negotiate any treaty the president wants.

One of the departments I would seriously consider is Defense. What I like about the DOD is that you get to spend unbelievable sums of money in a span of 19 days, and half the hardware doesn't work. Besides spending money I could be a spoiler. My dream would be to wait until the disarmament people drew up a complete arms-reduction plan and then sabotage it just as it was about to be signed.

I've never told this to anyone before, but I've always wanted to do a 19-day stint for the Justice Department. Justice lawyers have all the fun. They fight affirmative action, have oddball ideas about what the Constitution means, support prayer in school and launch attacks against the Supreme Court.

One of the reasons I want to be part of Justice is that it would give me a chance to sit next to Attorney General Ed Meese and devise a defense for him when he is asked why he covered up evidence during the Iran-Contra investigation. Ed had had problems with his Iran-Contra alibi, and he needs somebody for 19 days to make his tales jibe with the facts.

Although I'm big on the Justice Department, I doubt if I want to work for the CIA. They're always giving you lie detector tests and truth serum, and I am in a deathly fear they're going to find out what I did with the money which was supposed to have been turned over to the Middle East with the CIA's blessing. If I worked for the CIA I know it would take less than 19 days to wring me dry.

Salvage Shelves

AMSTERDAM (UPI) — A foundation dedicated to excavating the 18th-century Dutch treasure ship Amsterdam has run out of money, project leader Jerzy Gawronski said Monday.

The Amsterdam lies buried in about 20 feet of sand off the southeast coast of England, where it ran aground in a storm in January 1749.

Diane Keaton's Designer Heaven

By Stephanie Mansfield

NEW YORK — She's so Diane Keatonish, in her Three Blind Mice tortoise-shell sunglasses, black-and-white polka-dot scarf nervously knotted at the neck, black peplum jacket and long, skinny shirred skirt that resembles a balloon shade. Her feet are swathed in funny socks and encased in flat black leather Chinese-looking Mary Janes. The whole effect is hard to describe. But when you spot her on the sidewalk through the restaurant window you know it's Diane Keaton.

"We're lucky this place is open," she says, settling back into a high-backed wooden booth. The sunglasses stay on. It is very dark in the restaurant, several blocks from her Upper West Side apartment.

She's here to discuss her latest film, "Heaven," which she directed. It's hard to describe, too. Like her, it's kinda vague, you know? Wacky, too, and eloquent and endearing, an 80-minute hodgepodge of old movie clips punctuated by on-camera interviews in which some very bizarre characters — real people, mind you — talk about love and death and wonder aloud about the possibilities beyond. In the end, heaven comes through as some exclusive country club, where the streets are lined with gold and everyone floats on designer clouds, and money is straight and you can eat anything you want without gaining weight.

The prospect of failing, she says, never bothered her. "I've done that before, so it's sort of like I'm used to it. I don't think it's as public a failure as an acting failure with a major motion picture where they've spent 12 million dollars."

"Heaven" was conceived in 1982 after the actress and a friend stopped at the Visitor's Center of the Mormon Temple in Salt Lake City. They saw a promotional film on the notion of heaven, and Keaton's mild interest in the subject became a passion. She began collecting images and kitsch, searching for old film footage and roaming Hollywood Boulevard looking for subjects to interview. She also ordered films from religious catalogues.

"Heaven" started as a short television film. It then grew to a full-fledged feature. "As it grew, all we were trying to think about was making it work."

Making the film "was a total pleasure because I enjoyed doing it. It only became stressful as you had to, like, stick it out there. We were editing for a long, long time because of all that footage. It was fun to research it. Yeah, I loved that."

The finished product has a personal stamp — it's like peeking into the bottom of Keaton's purse. "Documentary" is not really the right word for it, she says. "What do you call it? I mean documentaries are great, I love documentaries more than anything, but I just don't think this fits the bill as a documentary. I think it's a film, without a doubt." Another pause. "I have no idea."

The notion of heaven, she says, was always "something I believed in as a child. The main visual image for me about heaven remains that shot from 'The Horn Blows at Midnight.'" At one point in that '40s classic, the camera pans down across endless rows of people. "It goes on forever and ever and ever. It's the most frightening image, too. It seems like it's all a dream."

"Baby Boom" is Diane Keaton's next film. Co-starring Sam Shepard and due later this year, it examines the dilemma of a career woman suddenly forced to raise a child. Perhaps having children offers some hope of renewal?

International Classified

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE PARIS AREA FURNISHED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE GREAT BRITAIN

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PEOPLE

'Lesser God' Star Tells

Deaf: 'Don't Be Afraid'

The Academy Award-winning actress Marlee Matlin returned to her former school to tell hearing-impaired children what she wished she had been told 14 years ago: "Don't be afraid. Don't give up. Matlin, who won the best-actress Oscar for her role in the film 'Children of a Lesser God,' visited the Center on Deafness in Chicago, suburb of Des Plaines. She spoke in sign language, telling the children how she overcame self-doubt to become an actress..."

Tammy Sue Bakker, the 17-year-old daughter of the television evangelist Jim Bakker, has told PTL employees that she has married Doug Chapman, 24, a former PTL hotel worker and lifeguard, according to The Charlotte (North Carolina) Observer. Chapman and the mother, Ann Margret, appeared on Tammy Sue's side Jan. 21 when she was host of PTL's "Time and Tammy" show, normally hosted by Bakker and his wife, Tammy Faye. PTL promoted Tammy Sue's first record album, released last year. Bakker resigned the leadership of the evangelical organization last month when news broke that he had had a sexual encounter with church secretary in 1980.

Peggy Sey has been honored for her efforts on behalf of American hostages in Lebanon, including her brother, Terry A. Anderson, who was kidnapped two years ago in Beirut where he was chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press. The New York chapter of the American Association of University Women presented the award to Mrs. Sey, 46, in Buffalo for her efforts to negotiate with the hostage takers not only for her brother but to foster peace in the world.

Steven Cotney, a 25-year-old mechanic, became Britain's national snuff champion Sunday when he snuffed 50 pounds of the stuff at the annual tournament in the Devonshire village of Stifford.

Police Ra... Union in S. Africa... Black Federati... Blamed For Workers' Death

ANNOUNCEMENTS

COTE D'AZUR. For active retirement in ecological village in the French Riviera... REAL ESTATE FOR SALE PARIS & SUBURBS... QUAI BOURBON EXCEPTIONAL... HAMPTON AND SONS... QUAI AUX FLEURS... MONTEFELTRINO... OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS... HAMPTON AND SONS... QUAI AUX FLEURS... MONTEFELTRINO... OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS... HAMPTON AND SONS... QUAI AUX FLEURS... MONTEFELTRINO... OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

PARIS & SUBURBS... HAMPTON AND SONS... QUAI AUX FLEURS... MONTEFELTRINO... OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

PARIS AREA FURNISHED... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN... GREAT BRITAIN

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE

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REAL ESTATE SERVICES

US/CANADA TROUBLED PROPERTIES WORKOUT EXPERTS... REAL ESTATE FOR SALE... FRENCH PROVINCES... MONACO

ATTENTION EXECUTIVES

Business Opportunity... Business Opportunities... OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Business Opportunity... Business Opportunities... OFFSHORE & UK LTD COMPANIES

OFFICE SERVICES

Why Rent Space When You Can Rent an Office... EUROPE... FAR EAST... U.S.A.

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Kiosk... Pakistani Jet... Is Shot Down... Large Campus Closed... THE DAILY SOURCE FOR INTERNATIONAL INVESTORS